FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXIX.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY AFTERNOON, APRIL 20, 1847. [NO. 1559.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid. ☜

New Spring and Summer
GOODS.

JOHN C. DYE is now receiving his Stock of GOODS, consisting in part of—English and American Prints; Printed Muslins; Lawns; California and Balzorine Robes; Swiss and Jaconet Muslins; White Lace Bonnets; Lace and Gymp Cord do; Misses' do; Ladies and Misses' Shoes; Umbrellas; Parasols; fine French Cloths and Cassimeres; Satin and Marseilles Vestings; fine brown and bleached Sheeting and Shirting; Irish Linen; Linen Drill; Bed Ticking; fine Fur, Panama, Leghorn and Palmleaf Hats; Wool do; Boots and Shoes; &c. &c. All of which will be sold very low for cash, or in exchange for Country Produce, or on time to punctual customers. Call and examine. South side Hay street, McAuley Buildings.

April 12, 1847. 58-3w

NEW AND CHEAP
SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

WM. G. MATTHEWS

Is now receiving from New York, and Philadelphia, a well selected and handsome Stock of SEASONABLE GOODS, consisting in part, for Gentlemen's wear—Cottos, fine Cassimeres, fine Vestings, extra fine Scarfs and Cravats; Damask Cassimere, Tweeds, Croton Cloths, Drap D'Etes, and all kinds of white and brown Linens and Drills and Cotton pantaloons Stuffs.

For the Ladies, a fine assortment of rich dress Goods, entirely new style, such as Paris printed Grenadines, ditto Lawns and Muslin, Waterloo Plaids, Organdie Lawns, French Ginghams, Victoria Plaids, Balzorines and Berages, Ombre Tarletans, embd Frenches, Rosaline Plaids, Tamatoans, &c., &c.; graduated Ribbons, white embd Swiss Robes, white and color'd do.

Dresses; also, a spechnal lot of sing Gingham French worked Collars and Cuffs; ditto; extra fine French worked and Cambric Hdkfs., some as high as $2 50 per doz; and common ditto; grass Cloth and Skirts; fine and common Marseilles ditto, at all prices.

A large and fine assortment of wrot Muslin Edgings and Insertings; Jaconet Muslins and Cambrics; plain, striped, and chk'd Book; Swiss, and Plaid Swiss Muslins; new style ribbon Gimps and Fringes; Buttons, &c. &c. for Ladies Dresses; Bonnets and Flowers; Panama and Straw Hats; and nearly every thing kept in Dry Goods Houses, all of which he is determined to sell at remarkably low prices, for Cash, or to those who pay when called for. Call soon and see the Goods and hear the prices.

No. 3 Green Street,
between J. Huske & Son's and the Market.
April 12 58-3w

VALUABLE PROPERTY
FOR SALE.

THE undersigned, Executors of the last Will and Testament of the late Thomas L. Hay, will offer for public sale, at the Market House in Fayetteville, on the second Tuesday in May next,

A valuable Lot on the North side of Maiden Lane, extending from the street to the Cross Street, containing about six Feet more or less front on Maiden Lane, with a two story dwelling. That portion of it not covered by the dwelling is a good garden lot.

Also, an improved Lot near the Court House, with a good office.

Terms—A credit of six months.

ROBERT STRANGE,
J. G. SHEPHERD,
Executors.
April 12, 1847. 58-tds

JUST RECEIVED,

25 BBLS. Nova Scotia HERRINGS. For sale by JNO. M. ROSE.
April 14, 1847. 58-3w

Valuable LANDS for sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale the whole of his LANDS, situate in the lower end of Richmond county, within three miles of Little Pedee, which is navigable at and above that point. One tract contains about 500 acres, 100 of which is in a good state of cultivation, with a convenient dwelling and other outhouses. The other tract, joining the above, contains about 200 acres, 75 in cultivation, with a dwelling and other houses—Both tracts are well adapted to the growth of Corn and Cotton, with large quantities of pine suitable for ton timber and turpentine. Persons wishing to purchase would do well to come and examine the premises. I am determined to sell at some price, either the whole or in separate tracts, as suits the purchaser.

ARCHIBALD FAIRLY.
April 5, 1847. 58-6w

St. Mary's School,
RALEIGH, N. C.

Right Rev. L. S. IVES, D. D., Visiter.
Rev. ALBERT SMEDES, Rector.

THE Eleventh Term of this School will commence on the 3d day of June, and continue till the 9th November. The Winter Term will commence the 10th November, and continue till the 15th April.

The advantages which this School affords in respect to ample buildings and grounds, the health, and the literary, moral and religious improvement of its Pupils, have been so liberally appreciated by the community, that the Rector has only to return his hearty thanks for the confidence that has been reposed in him, and to promise the continuance of his best exertions for the future.

TERMS—PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

For Board and English Tuition, per term of 5 months,	$100 00
For Tuition in French,	10 00
Tuition in Music, on the Piano, Organ, or Guitar,	25 00
with $3 for the use of Piano or Organ.	
Tuition on the Harp, with use of instrument,	40 00
Tuition in Drawing and Painting, in Water Colors,	10 00
Oil Colors,	15 00
Pens and Ink,	75

N. B. To prevent rivalry and extravagance in dress, a simple Uniform is designed, to be used on Sundays and special occasions. That in Summer, consists of a plain white dress, with straw bonnet, trimmed with light blue ribbon. For their ordinary apparel, the Pupils may wear dresses of Calico, Gingham, or such other material suitable for school girls, as their wardrobes will furnish.—Jewels are prohibited. The Religious services of the School being held in the Chapel by the Rector, Pupils have rarely occasion to visit the City. They are allowed to accept invitations from their relatives or friends in the City, for the day only, once a month, and never for the evening.

April 8, 1847. 58-5w

GARDEN SEEDS.

RECEIVED per Henrietta, a great variety of Garden Seeds, all of which are warranted of the growth of 1846. For sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.

GOLD PENS,—For sale by
E. J. HALE.

BOOTS & SHOES.

I am now receiving my Spring and Summer Stock, consisting of Gentlemen's, Ladies', Boys', Misses', and Children's BOOTS AND SHOES, embracing a great variety of styles. This stock was purchased from the most approved manufacturers, on the most favorable terms, selected with care for retail, and will be sold at a small advance for *Cash*.

Also, a few cases Gentlemen's Silk & Fur Hats.

S. T. HAWLEY.
No. 2 Granite Buildings, Hay street.
March 22, 1847. 55-6w

New Spring and Summer
GOODS.

THE Subscribers have just received their supply of GOODS, consisting of

Black Cloths; blk and fancy Cassimeres; bro. Linen and Drillings; coat Checks; white Marseilles Vestings; col'd ditto; Vest Shapes; fancy Prints; 2d Mourning ditto; plaid Ginghams; printed Lawns; green Brazes; linen Lawns; white and red Flannel; Apron Checks; Bed Ticking; bl'ch'd Shirtings; fine brown ditto; cotton table Cloths; birds eye Diaper; Book, Jaconet, and Swiss Muslins; check and plain white Cambrics; linen cambric Hdkfs; silk ditto; Ladies' white and blk cotton Hose; Misses ditto; Gents ½ Hose; black stay Binding; Coats' spool Cotton; bark and col'd flax Thread; knitting Cotton; linen Tapes; white and black Cord; vest and suspender Buttons; fine Long Combs; dress Combs; black and col'd ovenon Silks; black Crapes; Hat dress; black and col'd Ribbons; 3-4 cott Shawls; Moreen Dress ditto; Satin lined ditto; Plaid ditto; Brass Stakes; Ladies' Cravats; Gents black Silk ditto; colored Skirts; Gents on Umbrellas and Parasols; Palm Leaf Hats—all of which will be sold low for cash or country produce.

MALLETT & HASKE, Green st.
One door North of Messrs. Jno. Huske & Son.
April 5, 1847. 57-tf

FOR SALE.

1 CASK superior FRENCH BRANDY.
1 ditto Holland Gin.
1 ditto London Porter.
And an assortment of fine and common WINES.
D. & W. McLAURIN
April 5. 57-tf

D. & W. McLAURIN

HAVE just received their Spring and Summer supply of GOODS, embracing a great variety of

Staple and Fancy GOODS.

Which they offer at low prices.
April 5, 1847. 57-tf

P. TAYLOR,

IS now receiving at his store on Hay street, a great variety of Spring and Summer

GOODS.

Also, at the new store northeast corner of Market Square, under the care of D. H. Ess, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Hats, Bonnets, Shoes, Boots, Crockery, Hardware, and family GROCERIES. My friends & the public will accept my thanks for past favors, and desire the favor to call at either of the above stores and examine the goods, and hear the prices before buying.

April 3, 1847. 57-3m

FISH, BACON & POTATOES.

25 BBLS No 1 HERRING.
2,000 lbs Bacon.
10 bbls Planting Potatoes, for sale by
COOK & TROY.
March 30, 1847. 57-3w

JUST RECEIVED, per "Evergreen,"

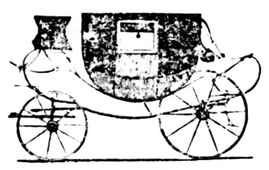
A LARGE lot of SUMMER CLOTHING, consisting of Drap d'Ete, Drapd Vienna, Queen's Cloth, Yarn Drill, Check Linen DO'S, Cotton Cloth and Tweeds Sacks; Dress and Frock COATS.

Marseilles, Bombazine, Cassimere, black Satin and Polka Silk VESTS.

Drapes Ete, Linen and Cotton PANTS.

For sale by
S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
No. 1 Granite Buildings.
April 3, 1847. 57tf

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.



Nearly Opposite Liberty Point.

THE Subscriber having taken the stand lately occupied by Simpson & McLaughlin, respectfully returns his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes by unremitted attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

I have on hand several vehicles; Carriages, Barouches, Baggies, Rockaways, Waggons, &c., of the most approved style, which, for lightness and durability, will compare with any made here or elsewhere.

Persons wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine them, as I am determined to sell very low for cash, or approved notes.

Having had several years experience in one of the largest establishments north, I am prepared to manufacture Carriages of any description, at the shortest notice. All work warranted for twelve months; and repaired, free of charge, should it fail in point of workmanship or material.

REPAIRING neatly executed at the shortest notice and most reasonable charge. Orders thankfully received.

A. C. SIMPSON.
Fayetteville, April 3, 1847. 57-tf

New and Cheap
SPRING GOODS.

J. SUNDHEIMER & CO. have just received by the late arrivals from New York and Philadelphia, a large and general assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware & Cutlery, Hats, Shoes, Boots,

&c. of all kinds, to which they invite the attention of their customers and the public generally. They are prepared to sell as low and as cheap Goods as can be bought in the Southern country. All of which will be offered for cash or on time to punctual customers.

J. SUNDHEIMER & CO.
Lumberton, Robeson county, April 5. 57-3w

NEW BOOKS.

A VARIETY of NEW BOOKS—Novels, School Books, &c., just received by
April 5. E. J. HALE.

RED CLOVER SEED, for sale by
J. HUSKE & SON.
March 8, 1847. 53tf

NEW AND CHEAP
SPRING GOODS.

JAMES KYLE has just received by the late arrivals from the North, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are—

New style Ginghams and Gingham Lawns,
Calicoes, well assorted,
Balzorines and Printed Lawns,
Gingham Muslin Robes,
Tarlton do. do.,
Silk and Muslin Scarfs,
Irish Linens, Lawns, and Diapers,
Ditto Sheeting, 3 yards wide,
350 pieces Plantation Stuff, assorted,
Superfine Cloths, Cassimeres, and Sattinets,
Lace Edging and Quilling,
Merino Cassimeres and Kentucky Jeans,
Anker Bolting Cloths, No. 1 to 10,
75 cases Boots and Shoes,
3-4 to 12-4 bleached and brown Domestics,
Alpacas, silk and cotton warp,

With many other Goods—all of which being purchased for *Cash* by the package, will be offered by wholesale or retail, as cheap or cheaper than the same quality of Goods can be had in this State.

March 23, 1847. 56tf

New Spring and Summer
GOODS.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS

HAS just received his Stock of Spring and Summer

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

Among which are:

For Ladies' wear—White and blk watered Silks; plaid and striped ditto; silk and worsted Barege, large assortment; French and English Muslins and Lawns; clevere Lustres; Ginghams and Gingham Lawns and Muslins; embroidered and printed Evening Dresses; French, English and American Prints; Book, Swiss and Jaconet Muslins; bishop and long Lawns; Irish Linens; Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs; Gentlemen's Linen Cambric French worked Collars and Cuffs; Ladies' and Gents Kid Gloves and Suspenders; Ladies' Cravats; Hat Shapings; Sinetas and colored Cambrics; flounced and grass Skirts; shell, tuck and side Combs; a large and fine assortment of silk and barege Scarfs; Bombazines and Alpacas.

For Gentleman's wear—Fine French brown and black Broadcloths; fine English brown, blue, invisible green, and black ditto; fancy Doeskin, and English black and fancy colored Cassimeres; American fancy striped plaid and plain ditto; checked and plaid Linens; Drap d'Etes; Croton Coating; Vienna and Summer Cloth; spot and striped, satin white striped, and brown linen Drillings; fine Vestings and Cravats; Suspenders; Panama, Leghorn, and fine fur Hats; fine Boots; goat and calf Skin Shoes; together with a large assortment of Goods suited to the country merchants' trade.

The public generally are invited to call and examine styles and prices.

The undersigned flatters himself that his stock will compare very favorably, as to styles and quality, with any in the market, and is determined not to be undersold by any that sell goods for a profit.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.
March 27, 1847. 56tf

MILL SAWS.

1 DOZEN extra thick Rowland's Mill Saws, manufactured to order, daily expected from Philadelphia. For sale on as favorable terms as can be had in this market, by

JOHN H. & J. MARTINE.
Hay street, above the Post Office,
and nearly opposite their old Stand.
Feb'y 15, 1847. 50tf

NEW BOOKS.

RUPERT Sinclair and other Tales, by the author of Ten Thousand a Year, 25 cents; Proverbial Philosophy, elegant binding $2 25; plain do 90; Olmsted's School Astronomy, 50; Lover's Irish Legends, 50; Napoleon and his Marshals, $2 50; Scott's Islanic Doctors, $3; Law of Court Martials, $2 50; Worcester's Dictionary; Geography; Lewis's Latin Lexicon; Pierce's Algebra; Worcester's Dictionary; Emerson's Arithmetics; Wilson's Civil Polity; Davies' Mathematical Series; Geography and Atlas of the Heavens, with many other School Books; large type Testamentos; Bibles; Hymn Books; Fancy Boxes; Steel Pens; Cap and Letter Paper, &c.

E. J. HALE.
Feb. 15.

F. T. WARD

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he has taken the Stand recently occupied by E. J. Clark, on Gillespie street, 5 doors South of the Market Square, where he will manufacture and keep constantly on hand an assortment of

TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE.

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine his Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell as cheap as any other manufacturer in the State.

Cooking Stoves of various patterns, always on hand, and sold low for cash.
Jan'y 15, 1847. 75-tf

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1847.

Sarah Pittman, vs. Heirs at Law of Jesse Pittman, deceased.

Petition for Dower.

IT appearing to the Court, that Jesse Pittman, a Defendant in this case, is a non-resident of this State: Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the town of Fayetteville, for the said Jesse Pittman to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday of May next, to shew cause, if any, why Dower shall not be assigned to the Petitioner.

Witness, Shadrach Howell, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the fourth Monday of February, A. D. 1847, and of American Independence the 71st year. SD'H HOWELL, Clk.

[Pr. adv. $2 50.] 56-6w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1847.

Elizabeth McNatt, vs. Heirs at Law of James McNatt.

Petition for Dower.

IT appearing to the Court, that Hugh McNatt, Alexander McAlpin and wife Mary, Daniel McGregor and wife Ann, Mathew Burket and wife Rebecca, Alexander Peterson and wife Ailey, a part of the Defendants in this case, are non-residents of this State: It is Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the town of Fayetteville, for the said Hugh McNatt, Daniel McGregor and wife Ann, Alexander McAlpin and wife Mary, Mathew Burket and wife Rebecca, Alexander Peterson and wife Ailey, to appear at the next term of this Court, to be holden at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday of May next, to shew cause, if any, why Dower shall not be assigned to the Petitioner.

Witness, Shadrach Howell, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the fourth Monday of February, A. D. 1847, and of American Independence the 71st year. SD'H HOWELL, C. C. C.

[Pr. adv $2 50.] 56-6w

NEW
Dry Goods, Hardware & Cutlery Establishment.

WM. C. JAMES & CO.

ARE now receiving and offer for sale, by Wholesale and Retail, an extensive assortment of new and well selected Foreign and Domestic Staple and Fancy

Dry Goods, Hardware & Cutlery,

The whole combining a stock of commanding character rarely equalled in this country—which having been purchased in New York for Cash, and otherwise at Auction and private sale, will be sold at cheap rates, to merchants, families and others.

The stock being entirely new, and very general, comprehends far too many articles to be mentioned in a single advertisement; it is deemed sufficient to state, that almost every desirable article will be found at the Establishment.

In the selection and purchase of the stock now offered to the public, more than a month's constant labor has been expended, and no pains have been spared to obtain every article on the best terms.

Connected as they are with one amongst the oldest and best houses in the United States, and with every means of procuring goods on the best terms, Wm. C. James & Co. feel persuaded they can offer very great inducements to those wishing to purchase, such indeed as cannot fail to satisfy.

New supplies of Goods will be constantly arriving as they are wanted.

Fayetteville, N. C., Hay street,
Nearly opposite the new Lafayette Hotel.
March 30, 1847. 56tf

Fahnestock's Vermifuge, Comstock's ditto, Jayne's ditto, Dead Shot for Worms.
44 For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

Marble Factory.

BY GEORGE LAUDER,
Nearly opposite the Post Office,
17-1yr Fayetteville, N. C.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
MOORE COUNTY.—*In Equity.*

IN pursuance to a Decree of the Court of Equity, the undersigned will sell at the Court House door in the town of Carthage, on Monday the 26th day of April 1847, the Real Estate of George W. Alston dec'd, lying in the county of Moore, on both sides of McLemmon's Creek, adjoining the lands of Isaac Clegg, Geo. Stewart, and Richard Street, containing by estimation six of seven hundred acres, exclusive of the Widow's Dower, and one of the most desirable and valuable farms in this section of country.

Nine months credit, with approved bonds.

S. C. BRUCE, C. M. E.
Feb'y 27, 1847. 52ts

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
MOORE COUNTY.
In Equity—Spring Term, 1847.

IN pursuance to a Decree of the Court of Equity, I shall sell at the Court House door in the town of Carthage, on Monday the 26th day of April next, all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Col. William Jackson, deceased, lying in the county of Moore, on the waters of Richland Creek, McLemmon's Creek, Juniper Creek, and Little River, in all two thousand three hundred and forty-four acres, the most of which is valuable Corn and Cotton land.

Nine months' credit, with approved bonds.

S. C. BRUCE, C. M. E.
Feb'y 27, 1847. 52ts

NATIONAL LOAN FUND
LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
OF LONDON.

"A Savings Bank for the benefit of the Widow and the Orphan."

EMPOWERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

CAPITAL £500,000, OR, $2,500,000.

Beside a reserve fund from surplus premiums, of about $485,000.

T. LAMIE MURRAY, Esq., George st., Hanover square, Chairman of the Court of Directors in London.

Physician—J. ELLIOTSON, M. D., F. R. S.

Actuary—W. S. B. WOOLHOUSE, Esq., F. R. A. S.

Secretary—F. F. CAMROUX, Esq.

THIS institution embraces important and substantial advantages with respect to life assurance and deferred annuities. The assured has, on all occasions, the power to borrow, without expense or forfeiture of the policy, two-thirds of the premiums paid; also the option of selecting benefits, and the conversion of his interests to meet other conveniences or necessity.

Assurances for terms of years at the lowest possible rates.

Persons insured for life can, *at once*, borrow half amount of annual premium for five successive years, on their own note and deposit of policy.

Part of the Capital is permanently invested in the United States, in the names of three of the Local Directors—as Trustees—available always to the assured in case of disputed claims (should any such arise) or otherwise.

The payment of premiums, half-yearly or quarterly, at a trifling advance upon the annual rate.

No charge for stamp duty.

Thirty days allowed after each payment of premium becomes due, without forfeiture of policy.

Travelling leave extensive and liberal, and extra premiums on the most moderate scale.

Division of Profits.—The remarkable success and increased prosperity of the Society has enabled the Directors, at the last annual investigation, to declare a fourth bonus, varying from 35 to 85 per cent on the premiums paid on each policy effected on the profit scale.

United States Board of Local Directors.—(Chief Office for America, 74 Wall st.) N. York.—Jacob Harvey, Esq., Chairman; John J. Palmer, Esq., Jonathan Goodhue, Esq., James Boorman, Esq., George Barclay, Esq., Samuel S. Howland, Esq., Gorham A. Worth, Esq., Samuel M. Fox, Esq., William Van Hook, Esq., and C. Edward Habicht, Esq.

Philadelphia—Clement C. Biddle, Esq., Louis A. Godey, George Rex Graham, Esq., William Jones, Esq.

Baltimore—Jonathan Meredith, Esq., Samuel Hoffman, Esq., Dr. J. H. McCulloh.

J. Leander Starr, General Agent, and Edward T. Richardson, Esq., General Accountant, for the United States and British N. A. Colonies.

Medical Examiners.—New York—J. Kearny Rodgers, M. D., 110 Bleecker st.; Alexander E. Hosack, M. D., 101 Franklin st.; S. S. Keese, M. D., 290 Fourth st.

(Medical Examiners attend at 74 Wall st. and No. 134 Bowery, at 3 o'clock, P. M., daily. Fee paid by the Society.)

Standing Counsel.—William Van Hook, Esq., 39 Wall st.

Bankers.—The Merchants' Bank.

Solicitor.—John Hone, Esq., 11 Pine st.

Cashier.—Henry E. Cutlip, Esq.

An Act in respect to insurance for lives for the benefit of married women, passed by the Legislature of New York, 1st April 1840.

Pamphlets, blank forms, table of rates, lists of agents, &c. &c., obtained at the Chief Office 74 Wall st., 134 Bowery, or from either of the Agents throughout the United States, or British North American Colonies.

STARK & PEARCE, Agents,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Dr. B. W. ROBINSON, Medical Examiner,
Fayetteville, N. C.
March 18, 1847. 55-3m

A few quarter casks of fine old London Particular Madeira WINE, for sale by
April 13, 1847. J. HUSKE & SON. 58tf

BOSTON FRESH POND ICE,

FOR SALE, deliverable at Latta's Ice House, every morning, (except Sundays) between the hours of 6 and 7. Price 2 cents a pound, for cash only.

April 13. BRIGGS & BROOKS BANK 58-5w

BANK OF CAPE FEAR,
Wilmington, April 6, 1847.

THE Regular Annual Meeting of the Stockholders in this Bank will be held at their Banking House on Monday the 3d day of May proximo.

2w] THOS. H. WRIGHT, Cash'r.

"THE COMMUNICATOR."

THIS is the title of a WEEKLY FAMILY NEWSPAPER, which will make its appearance in PITTSBOROUGH, Chatham county, N. C., in May next. It will embrace intelligence of a political, literary and miscellaneous character, and will, at the same time, advocate the CAUSE OF TEMPERANCE. In *politics*, it will be NEUTRAL.

Those friends of Temperance who have so long been anxious for a Press to advocate the cause to which they have so undeviatingly adhered, and for which they deserve so much credit, can now be accommodated, as a sufficient number of subscribers to justify this publication, has already been procured.

The Editorial Department will be conducted by an association of able writers. The price of subscription is $2 per annum, in advance.

Secretaries of Temperance Societies throughout the State, are requested to forward by mail, to the Publisher of the COMMUNICATOR, as soon as convenient, the names of their respective associations, their officers, number of members, and all such information on the subject of Temperance, as will all to interest.

☞ Editors, generally, will please give the above notice a few insertions.

DR. LE ROY'S
VEGETABLE
Universal PILLS,

Are a Strengthening, Purgative, and a Purifying Tonic.

THESE Pills have become *celebrated* for their extraordinary and immediate powers of restoring perfect health to persons suffering under nearly every kind of disease to which the human frame is liable.

They are particularly recommended to all those persons who are afflicted with any kind of Chronic or Lingering Complaint, as there is no medicine before the public which has so natural and happy an effect upon the system in correcting the action of the digestive liver and in the formation of healthy chyle and in purifying of the blood.

They are acknowledged by the faculty and thousands who are using them to be not only the most mild and pleasant in their operation, but the most efficient and efficient medicine ever offered to the public. Those who once make a trial of these Pills never afterwards feel willing to be without them, which is sufficient proof of their good qualities.

HEADACHE—SICK AND NERVOUS.

Those who are suffering with this distressing complaint, will find Dr. Le Roy's Pills a remedy at once certain and immediate in its effects.

As a remedy in Summer and Bowel Complaints they display their wonderful powers to admiration, and are far superior to any thing in use for those complaints.

In Dyspepsia or any Liver Complaint they stand unrivalled. Many have been cured in a few weeks after having suffered under that dreadful complaint for years.

In Habitual Costiveness they are decidedly superior to any medicine ever brought before the public, and one 25 cent box will establish their surprising virtues and place them beyond the reach or denial in the estimation of every individual.

They are invaluable in Nervous and Hypocondriacal Affections, loss of Appetite, and all Complaints to which females alone are subject.

They are mild in their action, and convey almost immediate conviction of their utility from the first dose. They may be taken by persons of any age, and the feeble infirm, the nervous and delicate are strengthened by their operation, for as they clear the system of Bad Humors, give it Nervous Irritability, and necessarily produce sound health.

As an Anti-bilious medicine, no family should be without one hour. A single trial is more satisfactory than a thousand certificates.

For a pamphlet and ask for DR. LE ROY'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS, and take no other.

Price 25 cents per box, with full directions.

Principal office, 147 Greenwich, corner of Liberty street, New York.

S. J. HINSDALE, Agent, Fayetteville N. C.
April 12, 1847. 58 6m

Received on Consignment,

33 BAGS Rio Coffee,
3 hhds. P. R. Sugar,
15 bbls. N. E. Rum,
For sale by
S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
March 22, 1847.

POTASH, first quality, for making Soap, for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1847.

Arch'd Patterson, and Angus McRae and wife Flora, *versus* James Murphy and wife Sarah, Shockly Gibson and wife Elizabeth, John S. Harrell and wife Lovedy.

PETITION FOR PARTITION OF LAND.

IT appearing to the Court, that the Defendants in this case are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made in the Observer, published in the town of Fayetteville, for six weeks, that the said Defendants appear at the next Term of this Court, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in June next, and plead or demur to said Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte.

Witness, John McLaurin, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Fayetteville, the first Monday in March, A. D. 1847, and 71st of American Independence.

[58-6w] J. McLAURIN.

Going to Law.—Two Dutchmen, who built and used in common a small bridge over a little stream which ran through their farms, had a dispute concerning certain repairs that were required; one of them objected to paying the expense of the purchase of two or three plank. Finally the aggrieved party went to a neighboring lawyer, and placing ten dollars in his hand, said, "I will give you all dish moneys if you'll make Hans do justice mit the bridge."

"How much will it cost to repair the bridge?" asked the honest counsellor of the determined litigant.

"Well, den, not more as five tollars," replied the Dutchman.

"Very well," said the lawyer, pocketing one of the notes and handing him the other, "take this, and go and get the bridge repaired; it is the best course you can take."

"Yaas," said the Dutchman, slowly, "dat ish more better dan to quarrel mit Hans," but as he went along home he shook his head frequently, as if unable, after all, to see quite clearly how he had gained any thing by the operation.

If a *miss* is as good as a *mile*, how many young ladies would it take to make a *league?—Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

We think we could make a "league" with *one!—Buffalo Courier.*

POETRY.

TO MY DAUGHTER LILY.

BY PHILIP PENDLETON COOKE.

Six changeful years are gone, Lily,
Since you were born to be
A darling to your mother good,
A happiness to me.
A little shivering, feeble thing
You were, to touch and view,
But we could see a promise in
Your baby eyes of blue.

You fastened on our hearts, Lily,
As day by day wore by,
And beauty grew upon your cheeks
And deepened in your eye;
A year made dimples in your cheeks
And plumped your little feet,
And you had learned some merry ways
Which we thought very sweet

And when the first sweet word, Lily,
Your wee mouth learned to say,
Your mother kissed it fifty times
And marked the famous day
I know not, even now, my dear,
If it were quite a word,
But your proud mother surely knew
For she the sound had heard.

When you were four years old, Lily,
You were my little friend,
And we had walks and nightly plays,
And talks without an end.
You little ones are sometimes wise,
For you are undefiled;
A grave grown man will start to hear
The strange words of a child.

When care pressed on our house, Lily,
Pressed with an iron hand—
I hated mankind for the wrong
Which festered in the land;
But when I read your young, frank face,
Its meanings sweet and good,
My charities grew clear again,
I felt my brotherhood.

And sometimes it would be, Lily,
My faith in God grew cold,
For I saw virtue go in rags,
And vice in cloth of gold:
But in your innocence, my child,
And in your mother's love,
I learned those lessons of the heart
Which fasten it above.

At last our cares are gone, Lily,
And peace is back again,
As you have seen the sun shine out
After the gloomy rain;
In the good land where we were born
We may be happy still,
A life of love will bless our home,—
The house upon the hill.

Thanks to your gentle face, Lily!
Its innocence was strong
To keep me constant to the right
When tempted by the wrong.
The little ones were dear to him
Who died upon the Rood—
I ask his gentle care for you
And for your mother good.

Gen. Taylor's Despatches.—In introducing Gen. Taylor's despatches, the Charleston Mercury remarks: "It would hardly be supposed, from their brevity and simplicity, that they are the chronicles of an achievement as brilliant as any that graces the annals of modern warfare, and in which the desperate bravery of the troops was not more conspicuous than the skill and generalship of their commander. But Taylor reserves his *heroics* for his actions; and 'his deeds praise him.' And at the very moment that he and his brave compatriots were thus immortalizing themselves, and ennobling their country, plans were on foot to supersede him, by the appointment of an ambitious politician as Lieutenant General! From what an ocean of obloquy and indignation has the administration been preserved by the frustration of that attempt—and how much do they owe to those who preserved them from it."

"A brave man," said the Danish creed of honor, "should attack two—stand firm against three—give ground a little to four, and only retreat for five." Gen. Taylor has established a new creed for Americans. It is to attack four—stand firm against eight—give not an inch of ground to a dozen—and retreat under no circumstances.—*Matamoras Flag.*

The Distress in Ireland.—A letter from London, dated March 30, says: "It is utterly impossible for me to convey any adequate idea of the awful state of the population in Ireland. The Morning Chronicle, Dublin correspondent, in that journal of the 24th ult., says the police have reported, up to the close of last week, at the constabulary office in Dublin, fifty thousand deaths from starvation and disease. The actual amount of deaths from starvation, says that gentleman, is probably much larger than that reported by the police."

Lawyer and Witness.—Lately, a lawyer retained in a case of assault and battery, was cross-examining a witness, in relation to the force of the blow struck.

"What kind of a blow was given?" asked the lawyer. "A blow of the common kind." "Describe the blow." "I cannot." "You must." "I won't." The lawyer appealed to the Court. The Court told the witness that if the counsel insisted upon his showing what kind of a blow it was, he must do so.

"Do you insist upon it?" asked the witness. The counsel replied that he did.—"Well, then, since you compel me to show, it was this kind of blow," at the same time suiting the action to the word, and knocking the astonished disciple of Coke upon Littleton over.

Whitewashing.—It is said that a pint of varnish mixed with a bucket of whitewash will give it, in a great degree, the qualities of paint, and it will withstand all kinds of weather. As this is the season for whitewashing, a knowledge of the above may be of some use to our readers.

FROM THE BALTIMORE PATRIOT.

GEN. TAYLOR'S FAMILY.

Every thing relative to Gen. Taylor has now become of interest. He had passed a long and useful life in the military service of his country, distinguishing himself on every occasion where his energies or genius was called into action, and yet had so studiously, it would seem, kept himself out of public notice, that, when he was brought into full view by his victories on the Rio Grande, at Monterey and Buena Vista, and could no longer escape recognition, the country, as a New York paper well has it, "is astonished to find it possesses such a man." As the signs of the times indicate too clearly to admit a doubt, that he is destined, if he lives, to be transferred by the suffrages of the people, to the highest civil position, where he will be enabled to illustrate the great qualities of a statesman, which his correspondence shows he possesses, there is a natural curiosity felt to know all about him. The following communication from a gentleman, who possesses the information on the subject, will tell us about the immediate members of his family:

To the Editor of the Baltimore Patriot:

So many erroneous statements with regard to Gen. Taylor's family are going the rounds of the newspapers, that I am induced to offer you the following, which is CORRECT. Please request those who have circulated the statements above referred to, to insert this. ONE WHO KNOWS

The father of Gen. Tayler was Colonel Richard Taylor, of Virginia, an officer who served with great credit to himself during the Revolutionary war. After the war, Col. Taylor removed to Kentucky, where he distinguished himself in the Indian wars, and subsequently held many civil offices of trust and honor. He was one of the framers of the Constitution of Kentucky, and was a member of the electoral colleges which voted for Jefferson, Madison, and Clay. Col. Taylor married Sarah Strother, by whom he had five sons—Hancock, Zachary, George, William, and Joseph, and three daughters—Elizabeth, Sarah, and Emily. Hancock, after serving in the war against the Indians in Ohio and Indiana, died a farmer, near Louisville, Ky. Zachary is "Old Rough and Ready." George died, a farmer, on the old family place, near Louisville. William died, a Surgeon in the U. S. Army. Joseph, the only brother of the General now living, is a Lieutenant Col. in the army, who distinguished himself in the battle of Okee-chobee, and has now the control of the Commissary Department in Mexico. Of the daughters—Elizabeth and Emily died leaving families. Sarah, the only sister of Gen. Taylor now living, resides (as do most of his immediate family,) near Louisville. Gen. James Taylor, of Newport, Ky., is *not* a brother of Gen. Taylor, but a *cousin of the General's father.* Gen. Taylor married a daughter of Major Smith, of the army, a citizen of Maryland. By her he had four children—three daughters and one son. His eldest daughter, Ann, married Dr. Robert C. Wood, a Surgeon in the army, now in Mexico. The second, Sarah Knox, married Col. Jefferson Davis, who has so distinguished himself at Monterey and Buena Vista. Mrs. Davis died several years since. The third daughter is still unmarried. The son graduated at Yale College about a year since. Gen. Taylor is of one of the oldest Virginia families, and is related to and connected with many of the distinguished families of that State—the Madisons, Lees, Taylors, Barbours, Conways, Taliaferros,—numbering amongst their ornaments—James Madison, Richard Henry Lee, John Taylor of Caroline, Judge Pendleton, James and Philip Barbour, General Hunt of Texas, General Gaines, &c.

The Astor House was magnificently illuminated on Friday evening in honor of Gen. Taylor's last victory. There were *ten hundred and fifty four* lights, and four transparencies bearing names; "Palo Alto," "Resaca de la Palma," "Monterey" and "Buena Vista." A very large band delighted the crowds of spectators with good music, and sky rockets ascended at intervals from the roof. It was a splendid affair—worthy of the occasion and the establishment. The people called for Gen. Gaines who acknowledged the compliment in a brief speech and retired amid repeated cheering. Gen. Taylor's name soon after appeared in fire works on the roof of the building and was hailed with prolonged cheers.

The following incident goes to illustrate

THE MEXICAN WAR.

Battle of Sacramento.

DEFEAT OF THE MEXICANS—FALL OF CHIHUAHUA.

The Mexican papers received by the Picayune contain the official account of Gen. Heredia, of a battle at Sacramento, near Chihuahua, on the 28th February, between Col. Doniphan, of the Missouri Volunteers, at the head of about 900 men, and about 1600 Mexicans under Heredia. Nearly 1000 of the Mexicans were cavalry, and they had ten pieces of artillery, 4, 6, and 8 pounders. They were, besides, protected by some fortifications and redoubts. And yet, with all these advantages, the Mexicans were completely routed, by their own confession. At the third fire, Heredia says he had the mortification to see his cavalry completely dispersed. The artillery, however, stood their ground, and by his great exertions the infantry was formed, and nearly all the cavalry collected again. Our cavalry then charged a redoubt, and were "most chivalrously beaten off" by 80 men, the Mexicans losing 1 Captain 1 Lieut., and several men. At this moment "the Mexican cavalry again fled, and dispersed completely, carrying confusion into the ranks of the infantry." Heredia then withdrew his artillery to an elevation in the vicinity and succeeded in collecting 200 infantry. Here he maintained his stand until he was completely abandoned. They tried in vain to collect the scattered troops—not 20 could be obtained. They had fled terrified to the mountains. Every thing was abandoned to the Americans, who obtained possession of the city of Chihuahua without further opposition. Heredia confesses to 80 or 100 killed and wounded.

New Orleans, April 10.

FROM THE BRAZOS.

The U. S. transport schooner Harry Long, arrived yesterday from the Brazos, whence she sailed on the 2d inst.

There are again rumors of an action between the advanced guard of Gen. Taylor and a portion of Urrea's forces. The story is that Gen. Taylor, with May's dragoons, Bragg's battery and a portion of the Kentucky cavalry—about 700 in all—was on his return towards Monterey, when he heard that he was within two days' march of Urrea. He immediately gave pursuit, and finally with his advanced guard encountered the rear guard of Gen. Urrea. An action ensued, and the rumor goes on to say that it had lasted seven hours, when a courier left, whom Gen. Taylor sent back to hasten up the main body of his little command, and then to push on to Col. Curtis and order up his regiment. The courier is said to have reported that a couple of hours more fighting would settle the business, as Taylor was making great havoc amongst the Mexicans.

We give these rumors because they were circulating freely on the Rio Grande and among the Mexicans, who believed them. On this account, many discreet Americans think an action has taken place, and of course, if it be so, Gen. Taylor has whipped the Mexicans. There is no reasonable doubt of that we presume. But we like to have better authority than flying Mexican rumors on which to base statements of the success of our arms.

We make the following extracts from the Log of the 31st ult.:

Editorial Content.—To the politeness of an officer of the army here we are indebted for the perusal of a letter from an officer in command at Reinosa dated 12th inst. The letter assures us that the rumor—that the wounded were murdering and giving the subsequent information that, according to instructions from Gen. Taylor, before leaving, agents of forty mule loads of provisions left town next from our camp to Reinosa, for the use of the wounded Mexicans who were in hospital there, and starving for longer. The humanity of such an act is beyond all praise—God grant us the glory which Gen. Taylor has acquired by succession of splendid victories over the Mexicans, all the less stained in the way seeks into being fiction compared with the inhumanity which we have always shown to a fallen enemy.—Next to Washington, his deeds will shine the brightest on the page of his country's history.

Item.—Eight companies of volunteers arrived at Camp Belknap about noon, having marched from the Boyo. Four of the companies are the boys from the North Carolina regiment, who proceeded as far as Saltillo, to day, for Camargo, where they will join in the rest of their regiment. They are under the command of their colonel, and seem in a good health and spirits. The other four companies are of the Massachusetts regiment.

P. S. A later arrival, from the Brazos 6th April, contradicts the above report of a battle. A gentleman who left Saltillo on the 23d March, and Monterey on the 24th, informs the N. O. Delta that Gen. Taylor pursued Urrea and Morales until he found that they had crossed the mountains, and then he returned to Monterey, where his men were quietly enjoying a respite from their fatigues. Every thing was quiet at Monterey and Saltillo, and no idea was entertained of a different state of things.

Very many of the wounded, both Americans and Mexicans, were dying at Saltillo.

Capt. Grey and a party of Texas Rangers, had left Camargo in pursuit of Canales, who, with 200 men, was within 20 miles of Cerralvo. It was hoped that Grey would fall in with the robber band. The road from Saltillo to the Brazos was now clear, and was travelled by small parties without danger.

It was understood to be Gen. Taylor's design, as soon as he received the necessary reinforcements, to start for the city of Mexico, expecting to join Gen. Scott on the way.

New Orleans, April 9.

LATE FROM VERA CRUZ.

The ship Alabama arrived yesterday from Vera Cruz. Our friend and correspondent, Mr. Hoile, came passenger on the Alabama, and furnishes us the latest intelligence in the memoranda subjoined. First, let us add that we have letters from Mr. Lumsden who is "doing as well as could be expected." He writes in more cheerful spirits than one might hope, considering the severity of his accident, and reduced to total inactivity while stirring events are on foot.

MEMORANDA.

March 31.—An expedition left Vera Cruz for Alvorado, (distance 30 or 40 miles) the land forces consisting of Gen. Quitman's brigade, with a battery of light artillery; the naval force consisting of the steam frigate Mississippi, the Potomac, sloop-of-war St. Mary's, steamers Vixen, Scourge, and Water Witch, the brig Porpoise, one bomb ketch and five gun-boats.

Another expedition, under Gen. Twiggs, started same morning for the National Bridge, a strongly fortified place about two days' march from Vera Cruz, on the Jalapa road.

Gen. Worth was engaged establishing the government of Vera Cruz and castle.

The Alabama left Tampico April 3d, at noon. Just as we were leaving, Lieut. Mead received a number of *El Republicano*, published at the City of Mexico on the 24th March. This paper contains news of great interest. R. M. Potter, Esq., of Gen. Jesup's staff, has translated an account of Santa Anna's induction into the Presidential chair, with his speech, etc. etc., and performed the laborious task of rendering Santa Anna's long but very interesting detailed report of the battle of Buena Vista into English. The report of Santa Anna is one of the most extraordinary documents I ever met with.

The spot selected for the ceremony of laying down arms was a plain extending back from the city walls, in the direction of Malibran. Our army was drawn up in two lines, facing inward, and occupying a mile in extent. Gen. Worth appeared on the field, in full uniform, to direct the arrangements and receive the conquered troops. The morning was very clear and pleasant, and our army was in admirable condition. A detachment of sailors and marines added much to the effect. At ten o'clock precisely the well known sound (heard under similar circumstances at Monterey, of bugle, life and drum, played as Mexicans only can play them, and as nobody else ought to do it, was heard in the direction of the great gate, and the Mexican army soon began to appear, the column passing between our lines. Women and children accompanied the troops, bearing heavy burdens. The army halted between our lines, stacked their arms, laid down their colors and equipments, and then marched off, our troops (those detained for the purpose from Worth's division) marched into the city at the same time, with colors flying and the bands playing national airs.

Gen. Scott ordered 10,000 rations to be issued to the suffering poor of Vera Cruz, and it was an affecting scene to witness the crowd of half-famished creatures as they gathered timidly around to receive their respective shares. These rations with as Mexicans usually eat, last 5000 people at least four days, but it is probable that not more than 1000 will partake of the provisions. The city and castle were exhausted of provisions. It is a characteristic of Mexicans that they never lay in stores, but live from hand to mouth.

Editorial Correspondence of the Picayune.

VERA CRUZ, March 24.

The whole ceremony of the surrender was grand and imposing beyond any thing it has ever been my lot to witness. At 10 o'clock the different Mexican regiments marched out and laid down their arms, in presence of a large portion of our army; yet very properly not one murmur of exultation rose upon the air. The Mexicans piled their arms in good temper, mortifying as it must have been to them, and marched off with their women, without saying a word. As the stars and stripes were run up at the different works, a sure and after salute resounded from our different batteries as well as from the navy, and by Lord-luck, in the afternoon all was order and quiet. Gen. Worth, who yesterday received his brevet of major general, was by a singular coincidence also appointed governor of the city of Vera Cruz and the castle. He marches, however, with the army, yet will remain here long enough to regulate, thoroughly, the municipal regulations of the place. I might here state that Mr. Dimond, our former consul here, has been appointed collector of the port.

The city, or at least the northern portion of it, has been torn all to pieces—no destruction is dreaded. The other parts of the place would have suffered in the same way had the bombardment of the place continued another day.

Months, probably years will elapse, before Vera Cruz is in the same situation where the siege found it.

Many of the foreigners here are raving, perfectly outrageous, at the method taken by Gen. Scott to reduce the place—they would have had him attack it by storm, and thus destroy life instead of property! They blame him, too, for not allowing some of the foreign families, after they came to their senses and found that the city was really to be destroyed, to leave the place and take refuge on board vessels which were out of harm's way. A pretty time, truly, after all the solemn warnings they received, to accuse Gen. Scott of want of humanity.

The Mexican bulletins, too, some of which I send you, find fault with the mode of attack. They say it was barbarous and cowardly, and ask why the city was not boldly assaulted? The city would have been assaulted and stormed in another 24 hours, or as soon as a breach was made, and a horrible night it would have been for all within its walls. Not one-half the men who laid down their arms yesterday would have survived—innocent blood, besides, would have flowed without measure—scenes would have been enacted at which humanity would have wept.

It would seem that we cannot please the Mexicans and foreigners by any system of fighting we may adopt.

Nothing farther has been learned in relation to the report that there was a large force of Mexicans, under La Vega, at or near Jalapa. The army will proceed in that direction in the course of a few days, and then we shall know all about it.

Since writing the above I learn that a Frenchman has just arrived from the city of Mexico, who reports that there are not 1000 armed men, all told, on the road from this to the capital. He says there were nine guns in position at Puente Nacional, but only sixty men to serve them. It would seem perfect madness for the Mexicans to continue the war, yet I suppose they will hold on a while longer.

The amount of spoils of war taken by the capture of Vera Cruz is immense. Over 4000 muskets were laid down on the ground, and it is known that a great number were left secreted in the city by men who went out in citizens' clothes instead of their uniform. The number of cannon and mortars, in the town and castle, is not as yet known, but it is already ascertained that there are over 300! To this should be added an immense amount of powder, ball, shells, Paixan shot, &c. &c., enough to conquer the country all the way to Acapulco. Quite a speculation for Uncle Sam.

The Frenchman who brought the report from the city of Mexico says that he met the unarmed Mexicans, who laid down their arms on the 29th inst, scattered along the road between this and Mango de Clavo. Some of them had hardly advanced three leagues, and were already suffering for want of food!

Gen. Quitman takes down to Alvarado the South Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama regiments. He also has an artillery force with him, Capt. Steptoe's battery, I am informed. One object of the expedition is to open a road from whence mules, horses, and supplies for the army may be procured. The country down that way is said to abound with them.

POSTSCRIPT—LATER FROM VERA CRUZ.

At an early hour this morning the ship Arkansas arrived from Vera Cruz in five days. We have letters from Mr. Kendall to the 2nd inst. He writes us that the last reports from the capital indicate that the dissensions are not yet terminated.—Santa Anna is said to have allied himself with the party of Farias, and to be determined to support the war at the expense of the Church.

A Guadalajara paper publishes the terms offered by our Government through Atocha. The principal one was in brief, fifteen millions to be paid Mexico for the line of 26° from the Gulf to the Pacific, and the United States to demand no expenses of the war. These expenses are estimated at thirteen millions, making a total of twenty-eight millions for the territory north of 26 degrees.

Gen. Scott had issued a General Order, of thanks and congratulation on the success of our arms. He bestows the highest praise on the officers and men, many of the former by name.

A tariff of duties on goods imported had been published by Gen. Worth, Governor of the city.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

Santa Anna's Address to his Army—His Arrival at the City of Mexico—His Inauguration—The Inaugural Address—Policy of the New Administration, &c.

By the Alabama we have received papers from the city of Mexico up to the 24th March, inclusive.

The movements of Santa Anna first arrest our attention. He took leave of the army at San Luis Potosi on the 14th March in a brief and happy address.

From San Luis to the City of Mexico Santa Anna's progress was triumphal.—He continually met delegations from Congress sent out to congratulate him. Addresses from the different States were presented to him on his route. He arrived in the immediate vicinity of the capital on the 20th. On the 23d he took the oath of office as President of the Republic at the city of Guadalupe de Hidalgo. The afternoon of the following day he entered the city of Mexico with great pomp and solemnity. A *Te Deum* was sung in the metropolitan church, where he received the felicitations of the authorities and corporations.

From anything we find in the papers it does not appear that Santa Anna's assumption of the reins of Government is a revolution. He of course dispossesses Gomez Farias as chief executive officer, but without driving the latter from his station of Vice President.

In his Inaugural Address, Santa Anna says,—

"The events which have taken place in the capital are known, and are of such a character as to lead me to give them a speedy and pacific termination. Surrounded by difficulties of all kinds, interested in what is the most important and essential for the whole nation, as is the sustaining of a strong and decided struggle with a foreign power, in which nothing less is involved than the existence of the nation, it would be the worst of evils to enter into a contest with those who ought to unite in resisting the common enemy. These considerations ought to find support at the supreme source of nationality which rises upon the ruin of the country to invoke but one will and one. The moments have been urgent—I have seen the forward steps of the enemy—I have rushed to the field to repel him, and even at the moment of doing so, I have been forced to leave a brave and victorious army, and to come hither to assume a power which I have repeatedly said was repugnant to my feelings, and which I had decided never to undertake. That which has been and ought to be an object of aspiration and desire, is for me an enormous sacrifice. But I am all for my country, and shall ever serve it, without thinking what it may cost me to do that which the nation desires I should do. I have entered upon the Supreme Magistracy because I have seen that it was the sole legal means of terminating the disturbances of this capital, and because I believe I shall thus be able to facilitate the prosecuting of the war, and to exhibit the independence and honor of Mexico, which I wish to present unsullied and brilliant to the world which is watching us."

Santa Anna's Report of the Battles of the 22d and 23d February.—We are unable, owing to its great length, to publish this morning Santa Anna's official despatch detailing the action of Buena Vista, or as the Mexicans term it, Ang stura.—It bears date San Salvador, 27th February—four days after the battle. The commander-in-chief of the Mexican forces seems to have employed this intervening space in composing a document which is as interesting as any romance of the day and just about as historical. It is a narrative in which discomfiture and defeat are dressed up with an ingenuity which would make its author, in another sphere, the Prince of Costumers. It is altogether a remarkable production.—*Picayune.*

From the Brazos.—Gen. Taylor's Return to Saltillo.—The Alabama touched at the Brazos but remained there but an hour. Gen. Taylor has returned to Saltillo after in vain pursuing Urrea. He could not reach him, though he was once close upon him near Marin. Gen. Taylor's force consisted of about 1000 men, of whom only 150 were cavalry.

The impression at the mouth of the Rio Grande was that Gen. Taylor would push on to San Luis. This is inferred from his ordering so much transportation to be sent forward.

HEALTH OF VERA CRUZ.—Mr. Kendall, of the Picayune, in his letter from Vera Cruz April 1st, mentions a report that several cases of vomito had already occurred in the city. He proposed to inquire further before he gave credit to the story.—In his latest letter, of the 2d, he does not mention the report at all. The weather was excessively hot, with myriads of mosquitoes and fleas.

He mentions that the disbanded Mexican soldiers are committing horrible atrocities on the country people along the roads they travel.

Gen. La Vega's men were said to be deserting in squads, and he shooting such as he could lay hands on, to deter the remainder from going off.

Gen. Scott was not expected to march into the interior for some days, being straightened for transportation.

Rations continued to be served out to the suffering poor.

THE FALL OF VERA CRUZ.

OFFICIAL.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Vera Cruz, March 29, 1847.

Sir: The flag of the United States of America floats triumphantly over the walls of this city and the Castle of San Juan d'Ulloa.

Our troops have garrisoned both since 10 o'clock. It is now noon. Brig. Gen. Worth is in command of the two places.

Articles of capitulation were signed and exchanged, at a late hour, night before the last. I enclose a copy of the document.

I have heretofore reported the principal incidents of the siege up to the 25th inst. Nothing of striking interest occurred till early in the morning of the next day, when I received overtures from General Landero, on whom General Morales had devolved the principal command. A terrible storm of wind and sand made it difficult to communicate with the city, and impossible to refer to Commodore Perry. I was obliged to entertain the proposition alone, or to continue the fire upon a place that had shown a disposition to surrender; for the loss of a day, or perhaps several, could not be permitted. The accompanying papers will show the proceedings and results.

Yesterday, after the norther had abated, and the commissioners appointed by me early the morning before had again met those appointed by Gen. Landero, Commodore Perry sent ashore his second in command, Captain Aulick, as a commissioner on the part of the navy. Although not included in my specific arrangement made with the Mexican commander, I did not hesitate, with proper courtesy, to desire that Captain Aulick might be duly introduced and allowed to participate in the discussions and acts of the commissioners who had been reciprocally accredited—Hence the preamble to his signature. The original American commissioners were Brevet Brigadier General Worth, Brigadier General Pillow, and Colonel Totten. Four more able and judicious officers could not have been desired.

I have time to add but little more. The remaining details of the siege; the able co-operation of the U. S. squadron, successively under the command of Commodores Conner and Perry; the admirable conduct of the whole army—regulars and volunteers—I should be happy to dwell upon as they deserves; but the steamer Princeton, with Commodore Conner on board, is under way, and I have commenced organizing an advance into the interior. This may be delayed a few days, waiting the arrival of additional means of transportation. In the mean time, a joint operation, by land and water, will be made upon Alvarado. No lateral expedition, however, shall interfere with the grand movement towards the capital.

In consideration of the great services of Colonel Totten in the siege that has just terminated most successfully, and the importance of his presence at Washington, as the head of the Engineer Bureau, I entrust this despatch to his personal care, and beg to commend him to the very favorable consideration of the Department.

I have the honor to remain, sir, with high respect, your most obedient servant,

WINFIELD SCOTT.

Hon. W. L. MARCY, Secretary of War

Articles of Capitulation of the City of Vera Cruz and Castle of San Juan d'Ulua.

PUENTE DE HOJOSO,
Without the Walls of Vera Cruz,
Saturday, March 27, 1847.

Terms of capitulation agreed upon by the Commissioners, viz:

Generals W. J. Worth and G. J. Pillow, and Colonel J. G. Totten, Chief Engineer, on the part of Major General Scott, General-in-chief of the armies of the United States; and Colonel Jose Gutierrez de Villanueva, Lieutenant Colonel of Engineers Manuel Robles, and Colonel Pedro de Herrera, commissioners appointed by General of Brigade Don Jose Juan Landero, commanding in chief Vera Cruz, the castle of San Juan d'Ulua, and their dependencies, for the surrender to the arms of the United States of the said forts, with their armaments, munitions of war, garrisons, and arms.

1. The whole garrison or garrisons to be surrendered to the arms of the United States as prisoners of war the 29th instant at 10 o'clock A. M.; the garrisons to be permitted to march out with all the honors of war, and to lay down their arms to such officers as may be appointed by the general-in-chief of the United States armies, and at a point to be agreed upon by the commissioners.

2. Mexican officers shall preserve their arms and private effects, including horses and horse furniture, and to be allowed, regular and irregular officers, as also the rank and file, five days to retire to their respective homes on parole, as hereinafter prescribed.

3. Coincident with the surrender, as stipulated in article 1st, the Mexican flags of the various forts and stations shall be struck, saluted by their own batteries; and immediately thereafter Forts Santiago and Conception and the castle of San Juan D'Ulloa occupied by the forces of the U. S.

4. The rank and file of the regular portion of the prisoners to be disposed of, after surrender and parole, as their general-in-chief may desire, and the irregular to be permitted to return to their homes; the officers, in regard to all arms and descriptions of force, giving the usual parole that the said rank and file, as well as themselves, shall not serve again until duly exchanged.

5. All the *materiel* of war, and all public property of every description found in the city, the castle of San Juan d'Ulloa, and their dependencies, to belong to the United States; but the armament of the same not injured or destroyed in the further prosecution of the actual war may be considered as liable to be restored to Mexico by a definitive treaty of peace.

6. The sick and wounded Mexicans to be allowed to remain in the city, with such medical officers and attendants and officers of the army as may be necessary to their care and treatment.

7. Absolute protection is solemnly guarantied to persons in the city, and property; and it is clearly understood that no private building or property is to be taken or used by the forces of the United States without previous arrangement with the owners, and for a fair equivalent.

8. Absolute freedom of religious worship and ceremonies is solemnly guaranteed.

(Signed in duplicate.)

W. J. WORTH, Brigadier General.
GID. J. PILLOW, Brigadier General.
JOS. G. TOTTEN, Col. and Chief Engin'r.
JOSE GUTIERREZ DE VILLANUEVA.
PEDRO MANUEL HERRERA.
MANUEL ROBLES.

Captain Aulick—appointed a commissioner by Commodore Perry on behalf of the navy, (the general-in-chief not being able, in consequence of the roughness of the sea, to communicate with the navy until after commissions had been exchanged,) and being present by Gen. Scott's invitation, and concurring in the result and approving thereof—hereto affixes his name and signature.

J. H. AULICK, Captain U. S. Navy.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF U. S. OF AMERICA,
Camp Washington, before Vera Cruz,
March 27, 1847.

Approved and accepted.

WINFIELD SCOTT.
M. C. PERRY,
Comm'r-in-chief U. S. N. forces Gulf of Mexico.

VERA CRUZ, Marzo 27, 1847.

Approbad y acceptado.

JOSE JUAN DE LANDERO.

Letter from an Officer on board the steamship Princeton.

I was in the Governor's palace, a very fine building, occupying one side of the Plaza, in which Gen. Scott has his headquarters, and was looking into a very handsome room, where it was evident a shell had struck, when a Mexican gentleman came up and offered to show me over the house.

I followed him, and directly we came to what had evidently been a superb room, but then almost entirely torn to pieces; he pointed to a place beside the door which was blown out. "There," said he, "sat a lady and her two children; they were all killed by the shell which has wrought the injury you see."

At the Mexican battery which fought so well when the flag staff was shot away, an officer tore the flag from the remnant of the staff, jumped upon the parapet, and held it in his hand, until he himself was shot down. This was done three times.

The sight of the Plaza, when Gen. Scott took possession, would doubtless have been very handsome if the soldiers had been dressed as our holiday soldiers in Philadelphia. Such a set of dirty, ragged looking devils it is hard to see.

Scott and his staff and Worth were all in their glory habiliments; the rest in anything but a sightly costume.

Every arm of the service—the infantry, dragoons, artillery, regulars, volunteers, navy and marines—all had a part in the drama, and all sustained themselves in a manner to reap the approbation of the country. They all encountered and endured, with firmness and cheerfulness, the perils and hardships of a service which exposed them to the raging violence of a vertical sun, the cannonading of the enemy, to incessant labor on burning plains, to sleepless nights in front of flaming batteries, to the drifting of scorching sands and the Herculean task of bearing the heaviest ordnance over fields of difficult passage to unencumbered travellers. The hearty good will and patriotic endurance exhibited by the troops, of all arms, under these trials, are no less honorable to them than their courage is promising of future successes.

Correspondence of the Picayune.

CAMP WASHINGTON, March 27.

Gen. Scott having suggested to Com. Conner the landing of some of his heavy guns, to be placed in battery in the trenches and worked by the seamen, the requisition was promptly responded to, and the success of the experiment has been in the highest degree creditable to the navy. Six guns were landed, weighing about 6300 pounds each. This is believed to have been the largest and heaviest siege train ever attempted to be put in battery. Three Paixhan 68-pounders were furnished by the Mississippi, Albany and St. Mary's, and three long 32 pounders by the Raritan and Potomac. The energy with which the transportation was conducted was not the least creditable part of the performance, and the hearty good will with which the army and navy joined to help each other was just what was to be expected from the high character of both. The cheerfulness and zeal with which the men and officers of the navy have toiled to land the army and it's magazines and ordnance, has been lauded by every one who has witnessed it. I am glad that the generals-in-chief has not left them merely the barren honors of hard work in their cooperation with the army, but has given them an important battery and a conspicuous place in the reduction of the city. Their honors, however, have been earned by a great deal of hard work and some still harder fighting.

The distance from the beach to the battery is about three miles and a half, over loose sand hills, and in some places through dense chaparral, which was cut away by pioneers as the piece was advanced.

The party from the Raritan, under the command of Lieut. Harry Ingersoll, took the lead. Never did men work with a better will. The gun was suspended from large wheels and drawn by mules, assisted by the men. While passing along the lines of Gen. Worth's brigade, the soldiers everywhere, and especially the marines of the squadron, voluntarily rendered assistance by whole companies. The general, who was the first to make the suggestion of landing the navy guns, and who took great interest in the success of the undertaking, detailed a company to serve at the ropes. Near sundown the gun had been transported half the distance to Gen. Patterson's headquarters. There the mules gave out, and were taken from the wheels. Gen. Pillow, at the head of a detachment of volunteers, relieved Gen. Worth's men, and entering into the spirit of the work with great zeal, took the lead in person. The real difficulties of the work now began, and nothing but the greatest energy could have overcome them. The pioneers cut down the chaparral as the gun advanced. I found it difficult the other day to ascend on horse back the very hill on which this gun was transported, and from this you may judge of the steepness of the ascent and the looseness and depth of the sand. Men and officers, from the general down, toiled on to the ropes with hearty will, and by 9 o'clock P. M. the gun was landed at the trenches.

By the arrival of the last gun the engineers had completed the breast work, and the guns were all placed in battery and partially unmasked before daylight of the 24th. As the defences were, however, not so complete as desired, it was intended to conceal them from the enemy until the next morning. In this we were foiled by being discovered by the enemy about 9 o'clock, who immediately opened a heavy and extremely well directed fire. The battery was now unmasked as speedily as possible, and at the same time an order was received from Gen. Scott to open fire on the enemy.

The Raritan's gun, commanded by Ingersoll, the first on the beach and in the trenches and battery, gave the first shot. The sailors, very appropriately, christened the gun after her commander, "the Old Harry," and she did good service in playing the devil's own work, as the sequel will show. The fire was steadily maintained from all the guns for four hours, and between 300 and 400 shot thrown into the forts and city. The intervention of a norther preventing an additional supply of ammunition from the shipping, our fire ceased as soon as what was on hand was exhausted. It had evidently been very effective. Four men were killed and four more were wounded, including Lieut. Baldwin, commanding the guns of the Potomac. The precision of the enemy's fire was remarkable. Every man who was killed was struck upon the head. As soon as any of the sailors showed their heads above the parapet, a shot followed with the accuracy of a rifle.

Our breastwork was so completely demolished by the enemy, that it was impossible to renew the engagement until the following morning. At nightfall a company of sappers and miners were set to work to repair damages, and an hour or two before daylight the defences were put in a condition to afford partial protection to the men. At early daylight the fire opened. The enemy were not behind hand, they returned our fire immediately, and hot work ensued.

The fire of our guns was first directed upon a bastion in front, which kept up the brisk and well directed cannonade which had given our men all the trouble the previous day. The three solid shot guns of the Potomac and Raritan played upon this battery with tremendous effect, for a space of two hours, completely demolishing the walls, and making a breach sufficient to admit ten men abreast, when a shot from the gun of the Raritan, directed by Lieut. Semmes, shot away the flag staff and brought away the enemy's colors. The colors had been shot away several times, and as often replaced. From that moment their fire began to slacken, and in half an hour the battery was completely silenced.

The united fire of the battery was then directed on Fort Santiago, and the enemy soon driven from the fort. A little before 3 o'clock the town appeared to be beaten, not daring to fire again. Upon this becoming apparent, our brave tars mounted the breastwork and gave three hearty cheers without provoking fire. Soon after, a flag of truce was sent in to request a cessation of hostilities for three hours, to give the enemy time to bury their dead.

CAMP WASHINGTON, March 28, 1847.

Dear Sir: You have probably been informed by some other correspondent of the gallant demonstration made upon the town by Conr'l Tatnall in the Spitfire on the 19th inst., while our troops were taking up the line of investment, as also of the position of the gun boats in protecting the landing on the previous day. I wish to give you the particulars of a still more daring attack made upon the town and castle by the little steamers and gun boats under the command of Capt. Tatnall on the evening of the 22d, when we opened fire from the trenches upon the enemy.

About half after 4, seeing the fire opened from the trenches, the steamers Spitfire, Capt. Tatnall, and Vixen, Capt. Sands, accompanied by the gun boats Reefer, Capt. Sterrett, Petrel, Capt. Shaw, Bonita, Capt. Robinson, Falcon, Capt. Gracesson, and Tampico, Capt. Gallin—the latter being all commanded by lieutenants—all weighed anchor, with a fine tar breeze, and stood in towards Cape Horno, within effective battering distance of the town and castle. The Tampico, commanded by Lieut. Gallin, took the lead. In ten or fifteen minutes they came to under point Hornos, with a spring on the port cable, and opened fire on the town.

The Tampico was so fortunate as to fire the first five or six guns, being in advance of the rest.

The fire was kept up rapidly and with decided effect until about ten minutes before 7, when Conr'l Tatnall directed the firing to cease. Thirty-six shells and forty three round shot were thrown from the guns of the Tampico alone, in that time, and as large a number from the other vessels in proportion to their guns. A brisk fire was maintained from the castle upon our vessels, but though the shot appeared to fall about them like rain no damage was done.

The next morning at daylight the gun boats weighed anchor, and in tow of the steamers stood in over the town. At 6 A. M., having reached a position about seven hundred yards from Fort Santiago, and three-quarters of a mile from the castle, they anchored with springs upon their cables and opened fire upon town and castle, which was immediately returned by the enemy. The fire was kept up with vivacity for more than an hour, when Com. Perry made a signal to stand out, which was done under short sail, firing as they headed out. Notwithstanding the incessant fire of the enemy, the vessels sustained but little damage and had the satisfaction of doing much to the town, as well as of annoying and disheartening the enemy by the boldness of the attack and the comparative impunity with which it was made. I think I never saw an exhibition of more decided gallantry, and every one who saw it from the shore was filled with admiration. Three hearty cheers from the officers of the army greeted the vessels as they stood in. The whole affair was elegantly conducted and fully sustained Conr'l Tatnall's claim to the enviable reputation he has long enjoyed of being one of the most heroic and gallant sons of the navy. The manner in which the Tampico stood in and opened fire in advance of the rest attracted especial admiration.

MR. LUMSDEN'S LETTERS.

AMERICAN CAMP, NEAR VERA CRUZ, March 29, 1847.

Heavy firing again this morning from the city and castle, as in the afternoon yesterday; principally directed against our entrenchments at the cemetery. The number of shots must have been some one or two hundred, but again without killing any one—almost miraculously, too, for the fire was well directed, and most of the shot and shells took effect in the immediate vicinity of our men, tearing the earth up into perfect clouds! One man, truly a lucky fellow, while in a stooping posture, had his suspenders carried away by an 18 pound shot and escaped with a very slight contusion! (There is some thing not only mechanical, but occasionally ludicrous, in the manufacturing of powder and ball. I have been *struck* with this idea before.) In the afternoon of this day I ventured, in company of Col. Kinney, Judge John C. Hayes and Mr. Dan. Nichols, to ride out towards the city, and approached to within a few hundred yards of the walls—almost within point-blank cannon range. We were discovered, and three well directed shots fired at us—one of which, a 13-inch shell, killed Judge Hayes's horse under him! Providentially the judge received no bodily injury, and, being satisfied with our reconnoissance, we retired in double-quick time out of harm's way.

March 25.

By the aid of glasses it can be plainly discovered that the city has been terribly battered.—Three steeples are reported to have disappeared, and scarcely a dome or steeple stands which does not bear evident marks of damage.

The consuls in the city yesterday sent a request to Gen. Scott asking a truce, in order to allow all foreigners and the Mexican women and children to leave the town. This request was founded upon the fact, as the communication itself stated, that the destruction made by our guns was indescribably great amongst the more defenceless classes, and appealed to promptings of humanity to spare the effusion of innocent blood. Very properly, as well as very promptly, Gen. Scott refused to entertain this request, and returned an answer to that effect. It would be a pretty piece of business, truly, to let such weak inventions cause us to cease our attack at this time of day. Those who may have desired to leave the city in view of our approach, had ample time to do so, and a communication inviting them to leave was sent to them ten days ago by Gen. Scott. It is now a little too late; our assault can only cease with a surrender of city and castle, and those who are unfortunate enough to have remained, must still stick it out and take the consequences.

The booming of the big guns is going on incessantly. You ought to be here to see the flashing glare of the rockets, and the fiery flight of the bomb-shells at night. You think, no doubt, that you have seen "fireworks" but you haven't.

Yours, &c. F. A. L.

MR. HAILE'S LETTERS.

THE DRAGOON FIGHT AT MEDELIN.

LINES BEFORE VERA CRUZ, March 27.

Col. Harney's gallant exploits, day before yesterday, in his expedition against Medelin, have added another feather to the cap of the 2d Dragoons, as well as to that of the other troops engaged in it. As I am able to give you a correct account of the affair, I will do so somewhat in detail.

Col. Harney started on the morning of the 25th, with Capt. Thornton's squadron, under the immediate command of Major Sumner, and fifty dismounted dragoons under Capt. Ker, towards Medelin river, where it was reported that a strong force of Mexican cavalry had placed themselves. When he reached the stone bridge over the Marena about six miles from here, he began to reconnoiter, as he had received information that the bridge was fortified and guarded by 2000 men and two pieces of artillery. Small parties of lancers were seen among the thickets as the dragoons approached, and when within about sixty yards of the bridge Capt. Ker's command received a heavy fire from the breastworks, which killed one corporal and severely wounded two men. Seeing that the bridge was fortified and defended by a strong force, the colonel fell back and sent a request for two pieces of artillery. Capt. Hardee, who was engaged on the beach getting his horses ashore, hearing of the fight, collected as many of his men as had reached the beach, and in passing through the camp took all he could find there, and mounted them (between forty and fifty in number) on foot, to the colonel's assistance. Col. Haskell, of the 2d Tennessee Regiment, with a part of his companies, and Capt. Cheatham, of the 1st Tennessee Regiment, also joined the dragoons. Not shortly after, Lieut. Judd, of the 3d Artillery, with his subaltern, Lieut. H. Brown, appeared with two pieces of cannon. Capt. Ker was now posted on the right of the road leading to the bridge, the Tennesseans on the left of it; Capt. Hardee, Lieut. Hill were ordered to support the guns, and be ready to charge into the work, and Major Sumner, with the wounded men, was held in reserve. Lieut. Judd now advanced cautiously towards the bridge, and as soon as he was seen he received a concentrated fire of the Mexicans, about forty yards distant. The parties on the right and centre were now ordered to extend and commence firing to direct the enemy's attention from Judd's guns. Lieut Judd fearlessly opened upon the bridge, and after six or eight well directed rounds drove the enemy under cover. Haskell and Cheatham, Hardee, with their men, now rushed into the ditch to the fortification, leaping over the barricade. The enemy fell back and formed beyond the bridge. Col. Harney ordered the obstacles to be cleared away, and Major Sumner's mounted men galloped up and charged across the bridge. The Mexican foot fled into the chaparral, but the cavalry were met and routed. A party of the lancers turned off into a by-road, were pursued by Lieuts. Lowry and Oakes and three men, and all but five were either dismounted or killed. Major Sumner and Capt. Sibley had a number of personal encounters with the enemy who were in every instance, either killed or dismounted. The pursuit was continued to the village of Medelin, six miles beyond the bridge, where another party of Lancers were seen retreating and Lieut. Anderson, the adjutant of the 2d Dragoons, pursued them with three men. A supporting party was sent after him, but his horse being fleeter than those of the others, he first caught up with the pursued, two of whom closed upon him. He fought gallantly with them, but received two lance wounds in the face and breast, and fell from his horse. The pursuit was continued two miles further, but a halt ordered on the party returned to Medelin, rested three hours, and returned to camps which they reached at 3 o'clock in the morning.

Our Mexican loss was 65 killed and nine wounded. The exact number of Mexicans killed is not known, but it is known that over fifty fell in the action and pursuit—most of them facing under the fire. I do not know how many men the lancers and Lieut. Judd lost.

Two men deserted from our army at Mexico about the 14th ult., and gave the enemy information as to Gen. Scott's army and artillery. They gave their names as Wm. M. Lonbim and John Darby, and said they were Irishmen. They belonged to the artillery. They were to be sent to the Governor for protection, as they were in fear of being retaken and shot. The despatch giving these particulars is dated the 14th March.

LIVES AFLOAT, VERA CRUZ, Morning of March 28.

Gentlemen: The artillery of the surrender were opened, shortly and directed last night about 12 o'clock, and the town of Vera Cruz, the citadel, castle, and all their contents are given up to Gen. Scott. This is the 12th day since we landed 17 of which we have been under the fire. Our engineer officers have worked day and night, and exposed to ourselves fearlessly in reconnoitering and laying out the works. Our officers and men have been *two-thirds* of the entire time, night and day, awake, and either at work in the trenches or on guard, or picket guard. Every two or three days a terrible *norther* has strong up, carrying away the tents, and half suffocating the poor fellows, already so much harassed. The sailors have worked like good fellows, and their battery has done most excellent service. The town is in ruins, and the streets so say the Mexican officers are strewed with the dead. Morales had to be tied on his horse, as he was so much wounded as long as one stone was on another," but the army entering the works around them, and upon *peace commencing*, General Morales, and appointed a new commander of Gen. Scott could see," said one of their officers, "the fatal destruction of the fire caused by our guns, the destruction of women and children, the world weep tears of blood."

Well, I may not agree with many, but to the best of my judgment, the city has been gallantly defended. They have done all, with a force at its to deal with, that men could well do. The artillerists have shown great skill. On our side we have won the strongest place, with very few exceptions, in the world. Our generals and our officers and men, both regulars and *new* volunteers even, displayed the most manly and soldier like qualities. Our navy has come nobly in for a share of the laurels, and gallantly won them. Our engineers have proved that they are *an host*, both topographical and corps of engineers. Our artillerists have done their work to perfection. Yes, "churra for our side!"—churra for our army—churra for Uncle Sam, we are victorious!

THE CAPTURE OF VERA CRUZ.

The public press rings with praises of this signal victory, and of the skill and courage by which it has been achieved. Party enmity itself is forgotten in admiration of those high attributes of judgment, perseverance,

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, APRIL 20, 1847.

WAR NEWS.—Judging of the public feeling by our own, and that manifest around us, we continue to fill our columns with the exciting news from the seat of war, and the deeply interesting particulars of the late glorious achievements of the Army.

GREAT WHIG VICTORIES!—CITY OF NEW YORK REDEEMED!—We have sincere pleasure in stating, that the Grogshop Candidate for Mayor in New York has been defeated, and a good Whig elected, by a majority of 1159 votes; and moreover, that eight or 9 Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen are Whigs. Last year the Locofoco Mayor was elected by a plurality of 6,902, and a large majority of the Aldermen were Locofocos. This would be cheering indeed considered simply as a Whig victory; but it is more: It is a triumph of Law and Order over unbridled licentiousness and decency over rowdyism. Some thousands of Locofocos must have abandoned their party in disgust.

In Brooklyn, also, the Whigs have triumphed by a majority of 1184; with 12 to 6 Aldermen And in Albany by the unprecedented majority of more than 2000 votes; and 7 to 3 Aldermen.

Look out for Virginia on Thursday next.

THE TELEGRAPH.—The Magnetic Telegraph Company was duly organized by a meeting of the Stockholders, in person or by proxy, in Raleigh, on Tuesday last. We have not a list of the officers elected, but Richard Smith, Esq. is Director at Raleigh, Major Duncan G. MacRae at Fayetteville, Jas. Wright, Esq. at Clarkaw, &c.

As a sample of that promptness with which every thing ought to be done, and is done by the managers of the "Lightning Line," we are glad to learn, that on Thursday Mr. Haley was here, and made a contract for the express posts, sufficient for the line from McNeill's Ferry to Rockfish, to be delivered within 30 days; and that subsequently an agent passed along the line locating the route and designating the points for placing the posts.

Mr. Haley intends to have the work completed to this place in about three months, and to New Orleans in time to announce the election of Speaker at the next House of Representatives in December. Success to the work, and to all such "go ahead" people.

We learn that it will be completed to Fredericksburg, Va. by the end of this week.

John Kerr, Esq. the Whig Candidate for Congress, has made an appointment to speak at Hayswood, in Chatham county, on Saturday the 1st day of May. We would advise all within convenient distance to attend, and treat themselves to an intellectual feast from one of the first orators in North Carolina. Mr. Kerr speaks also at Moore & Mangum's Store, in Orange, on Thursday the 6th May; and at Vaughan's Cross Roads, in Person, on Saturday the 8th May.

Abram W. Venable, of Granville, is the opponent of Mr. Kerr. At the Convention by which he was nominated the vote was, for Venable, Granville 3, Caswell 2, Person 1—6. For Col. Jones, Jr., Orange 1. For Col. J. Jackson, Chatham 1. After two adjournments and considerable canvassing, Chatham gave up Mr. Jackson, and cast her votes for Venable, securing to him the two-thirds vote necessary to nomination.

The Macon and Cherokee Volunteers, to the number of 59, have joined those from Buncombe—Smithville. This muster of 104 men shows how Lieut Col. Figg is estimated at home, in his native county.

It will be seen that part of our regiment has arrived at Matamoras. The Wilmington Journal mentions that one of the New Hanover Company, named Walker, died on the passage out.

A correspondent of the "Petersburg," dated St. mary Cerro Gordo, March 26th, in speaking of the troops, says:—"The North Carolina Volunteers are on board our little fleet of Steamboats, in every quiet, orderly set of men. I am happy to say, and there has not been the most distant complaint from them. Another correspondent, from Camp Jones,—"The North Carolina troops now are to return to a small Rancho, called the Rancho of Santa Anna," though not belonging to it worthy about thirteen miles below here on the Rio Grande, where a subdepot for provisions is to be established.

APPOINTMENTS.—The President has appointed Brig Gens Pillow and Quitman Major Generals, in place of Messrs Benton and Cumming, who resigned; and Col. Caleb Cushing Brig. General, in place of Quitman, promoted.

Alex'r J. MacRae, of this town, Martin J. Parks, Jr. of the 2d Congressional District, and Lawrence S. Baker of the 5th District, have been appointed Cadets, to enter the Military Academy in June next.

DIVIDEND.—The Bank of Cape Fear has declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent. payable on the 5th proximo.

NATIONAL REJOICINGS.—In all parts of the country the late news from Buena Vista and Vera Cruz has been received with all the honors. National Salutes, bon-fires, and illuminations have been the order of the day. And every where the same voice utters but one sentiment in regard to Taylor and Scott, and their brave followers.—The only exception to this remark is the Washington Union, which praises Scott and the Administration, instead of Scott and Taylor.]

IRISH RELIEF FUND.—We received yesterday, through B. Collin, Esq., Forty Three Dollars, as a contribution from the citizens of Gold Region, Moore County, N. C., for the poor of Ireland. The amount has been handed to Jas. Kyle, Esq. Co-Treasurer of the Relief Committee.

RELIEF FOR SCOTLAND.—The committee acknowledge the receipt of 15 bushels Corn from Newton R. Bryan and others of Moore county.—Ten Dollars from J. H. Hawley and others, Chatham and County. And 14 bushels Corn from Hector Bethune of Robeson. The Committee hear of subscriptions having been taken up in different places in the surrounding Counties, and would respectfully request an early remittance.

D. A. RAY & CO.,
D. & W. McLAURIN,
A. & E. McPHERSON.

A. & E. McPherson acknowledge the receipt of $23 50 from Centre Church, Robeson county, and $5 from Miss Bane, of same county,—all for the sufferers of Scotland. April 20.

THE CREDIT OF THE COUNTRY.—The great Loan of Eighteen Millions of Dollars, has been taken, all above par, at a premium varying from one-eighth of one per cent. to two per cent. The offerings amounted to the enormous sum of $37,500,883, of which $54,926,583 was bid above par, and the remainder at par.

This remarkable result is a just source of pride and congratulation. Pride, that our country can, even under present circumstances of war, command so large an amount at a premium. And congratulation, that money is so plenty.

Three causes have undoubtedly had a material bearing upon the matter. The famine in Europe, the short crop of cotton, and the two late victories of our armies. The two first have thrown millions of dollars into our country, as the appreciated value of our productions; and the last have led to a confident hope of a speedy peace, and no demand for more loans.

NOMINATIONS OF GEN. TAYLOR FOR PRESIDENT.

The Philadelphia U. S. Gazette, Pennsylvania Inquirer, New Orleans Bulletin, St. Louis New Era, Lousville Courier, Wilmington Chronicle, Milton Chronicle, West Jerseyman, Camden (N. J.) Phœnix, Richmond Republican, Worcester (Md.) Shield, Lancaster (Pa.) Union, and other papers, have placed the name of Gen Taylor at their head as a candidate for the Presidency. We and many other Whig Editors would follow the example if it were deemed necessary. But the people have taken that matter into their own hands. The N. O. Picayune protests against any party nomination of Gen. Taylor, as within its knowledge without the sanction of that distinguished commander, *contrary to his wishes*, and repugnant to the feelings and views of his peculiar friends. The Picayune argues the point at length and with ability; but the whole may be summed up in the one remark, that Gen. Taylor *needs* no movement of the sort. It he lives the People will take care of him in good time. The following expresses emphatically the public feeling:—

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.

WASHINGTON, April 13, 1847.

It is as I have all along been writing you it would be. The brilliant victories of Gen. Taylor, *and the many cold-blooded attempts of the administration to break down the character and popularity of that great and good General*, have so set the current of public opinion, and so determined the public will, that an unmistakeable voice speaks through the whole length and breadth of this Union and proclaims that ZACHARY TAYLOR shall be the next President of the United States!

We see signs that the Locos themselves want to run the old hero as *their* candidate. Well, let them by all means. Like the Mexicans, "they will catch a tartar."

THE PROPOSALS FOR A TREATY OF PEACE.—Mexican papers received at New Orleans contain a full statement of the terms proposed by our government, a few weeks ago, through Senor Atocha, who was sent from Washington on purpose, and received so coldly in Mexico. They are, in substance, that Messrs Buchanan, Benton, and one opposition member of our Congress, should meet two Mexican commissioners, who ever Mexico should designate, to conclude a treaty. The U. S. demand the parallel of 26° of latitude from the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific, as the dividing line. The U. S. to pay Mexico $15,000,000, and release all claim of indemnity for the expenses of the war, estimated at about 13 millions. The U. S. will then guarantee the sovereignty of Mexico, enter into an alliance offensive and defensive with her to repel all Europ an intervention in the affairs of America, pledge herself that no Mexican territory shall be ceded or be annexed to the U. S., surrender all and claims against Mexico, and place 10,000 men along the boundary line, to prevent smuggling and Indian incursions.

Such are the terms offered to Mexico by Mr Polk. Mexico indignantly dismissed the messenger. And we are greatly mistaken if any American Senate could be induced to ratify them—could be induced to take from Mexico *nearly two thirds of her territory*, bind us "entangling alliances" with her, agree to fight her battles, and keep a standing army of 10,000 men on her borders!

CONGRESSIONAL.—The Union has a long editorial,—more than two columns,—on the most monstrous laudation of James K. Polk, in which all the honor of the great triumphs of our arms is awarded to "the administration," because, says the Union, *"it was selected for commanding Generals"* they recommended places their energies directed the means to its prosecution; their enthusiasm has inspired the country they have controlled, along with the spirit of a brave people, to secure the successes which have attended our arms"—And in the midst of all the sycophantic flattery of Polk and his Administration, *Gen. Taylor is not once mentioned, or even alluded to*, though it is said, "We have defeated the enemy in four of the most remarkable battles that have been fought"—Of course "*we*" means the Administration, else why not mention Taylor?

But the miserable jealousy of the official organ and the administration of Gen. Taylor, is not alone manifest in this. There is evidently a settled purpose on the part of that paper, for transparent party-aggrandizement, to justify Gen. Scott's acquirement at Vera Cruz at the expense of Taylor's victories at Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, Monterey, and Buena Vista. Into the Union is almost daily pouring Scott; and in the articles on which we are now commenting, where Taylor is not deemed worthy of mention, we find the following pass ge:—

"We have defeated the enemy in four of the most remarkable battles that have been fought, and, hardly, the glory of our arms is now displayed in one of the most thrilling victories that have ever been gained. Gen. Scott has left the town of Vera Cruz, the largest seaport in Mexico, and the castle of San Juan de Ulloa, the Gibraltar of the western continent, and the key to the approach to the capital. He has taken 3,000 prisoners, we know, been discharged on parole, besides all the munitions of war, and other an inestimable loss of the precious lives of our citizens. This event will be hailed with universal acclamation and joy by the whole American people. It will give new life to, upon the numerous the country, gaining general. It redounds to the honor of his officers and his men—and of the navy, which participated in the achievement. And last it would seem, his triumphant eagles upon the coast, to conquer a reluctant peace from that infatuated, proud Golden and army-ridden people."

Can any one mistake the meaning of all this? Can any one doubt, that the Administration is alarmed at the wide spread and daily increasing popularity of Taylor, and that it sees no cause to fear Scott?

But such mean and smeaking efforts to put one against the other, whilst both would be equally odious to the Union and its master, if both were equally enshrined in the hearts of the people, will fail of its effect, and will still more surely accomplish the object against which the Union is striving. Indeed the hostility of this most odious, most weak, and most wicked administration, will be of service to Gen. Taylor, little as he needs aid.

APPROPRIATIONS OF THE LAST SESSION OF CONGRESS.—The Union of Tuesday last publishes the official account of the appropriations made at the late session. The following is the amount briefly summed up at the close of the detailed statement:

RECAPITULATION.

For the civil and diplomatic expenses of the government	4,442,590 87
For the support of the army and volunteers	32,178,461 88
For the support of the navy	9,367,958 10
For the support of the Post Office Department	4,147,100 00
For the support of the Indian Department	1,361,204 95
For the support of the Military Academy	124,906 00
For building and equiping steamships	1,000,000 00
For revolutionary and other pensions	1,358,700 09
For concluding peace with Mexico	3,000,000 00
For the erection of light-houses	518,830 00
Miscellaneous	540,243 13
Total	$57,982,575 93

In addition to this large amount, there are twenty-six appropriations for indefinite amounts, which will probably make the aggregate something like sixty millions of dollars.

A list of the New Offices created at the same session is appended, in number more than *six hundred*, principally in the army.

POWDER MILL EXPLOSION.—An explosion of 6,000 lbs. of Powder, at Dupont's Powder Mills, near Wilmington, Del. killed eighteen persons. Many windows were broken at the distance of a mile and a half.

The Messrs. Dupont, in accordance with a practice of their father before them, generously bestowed on each of the widows of the unfortunate victims of this dreadful casualty $100 annually, so long as they remain widows.

Among the singular incidents related of this distressing accident, we learn that one of the killed had previously lost three of the fingers of one of his hands, and that immediately on hearing the explosion the family at his dwelling rushed to the door, and almost the first object that met their sight was the well known mutilated hand severed from the limb lying near the threshold upon the ground.

These mills have been the scenes of several catastrophies of this kind. The most destructive occurred in 1819.

THE EXPLOSION OF 1819.

In the Spring of 1819, an occurrence of the most painful nature took place in our vicinity.—From some unknown cause, the powder in one of the preparing mills exploded. The roof was blown to pieces, and the ignited fragments scattered in all directions. By this means fire was communicated to the drying mill, which was instantly blown to pieces. Such was the power of the explosive forces, that the building, which was a large wooden structure, was literally shivered to splinters, so small as to thickly cover acres of ground. The citizens of Wilmington being immediately apprized of the disaster by the noise and concussion it produced, large numbers instantly hurried to the scene of distress, some on carriages, some on horseback, and many on foot. Before they could reach the spot, a third explosion took place. This was the magazine, in which it was said, was stored more than thirty tons of powder. The building was made of stone, in a solid rock, in the side of a hill, excavated with great labor, expressly for the purpose, at the distance of two or three hundred yards from the buildings previously destroyed. It was so completely torn to pieces that not one stone was left upon another, nor was a sign of human labor remaining in its place.

After the buildings were all destroyed, the citizens were thrown into great alarm by a report that the magazine was on fire, and must shortly explode—that the quantity of powder in it was so large, that the town must be destroyed by the concussion. Such was the consternation produced by this report, that the inhabitants, men, women, and children, the aged, the sick, and the decrepid, left their houses, and took refuge in the streets and fields. Some were seen weeping and wringing their hands, some running up and down the streets in a frantic state, while others were as busy, benevolently endeavoring to allay their fears, and restore them to quietness and confidence. The report proved erroneous, the magazine had already exploded, and no further mischief ensued. The only damage done to the city, was the destruction of window glass, which was less than had been generally expected.

It was a happy circumstance that the crowds of persons flocking to the place did not arrive before the third explosion. Our readers must be evident that many were killed by it, some by the mere concussion, on whose persons no wound could be discovered, and others by the being struck or thrown from the building.

The most ludicrous of the distracting incident were apparent. Thirty or forty persons were instantly killed. Many more lost more or less of their limbs, and had to be carried off to the hospitals, or to their homes, as the case might be. Many were maimed in a lingering manner, more or less severe. Four died afterwards from the injuries they had received.

Some of the effects of this explosion were very extraordinary. The immense fragments in the vicinity were all more or less rounded. Many of these rocks were considered as of some great weight had fallen upon them. It was supposed that the explosive force of the gases, suddenly set at liberty by the ignition of such a vast quantity of powder, became suddenly removed from the enormous weight of the stones that had confined it, and in the moment of its liberation it rounded upon the rocks that were confined by the pressure.

Hogsheads of tobacco, at the Custom House, from the powder mills, had all their wooden grooves stoved. The dwelling tenements of the town were broken in all to an extent, some on every side, and nearly not one of the windows. It appears that the air within the walls, on rushing out to fill the vacuum occasioned by the explosion, drove the gases with it so violently, as to carry it to the distance of two, fifteen, and twenty feet.

Another curious phenomenon was related by some who were near the magazine when the explosion occurred. They were instantly deprived of the power to see. Though their eyes were open, and they exerted the usual powers of vision, all around them appeared as dark as the darkest midnight. In two state they remained until the atmosphere regained its tone was restored. Some recollection on the occasion never by the state of the air, was supposed to be the cause of this phenomenon.

By this event on a large extent, many were left without a shelter for their orphans. In this case, the benevolent spirit of an early day was exemplified. A public meeting was called, and measures taken to relieve their wants, by supplying them with clothing and the means of subsistence.

The distance from Vera Cruz to the city of Mexico is 300 miles. From Saltillo to the city of Mexico nearly 600 miles.

The Washington Correspondent states that 850,000 have been subscribed in Darlington District, S. C. to the stock of the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road, and that Marion District will furnish from 75,000 to $100,000.

A fire at Washington, N. C. on Wednesday last, destroyed 2700 bbls. Naval Stores, and several tar buildings, the whole valued at $20,000, the property of Jas. E. Hoyt, John Long, John Tyler, W. A. G. Rumley, and John Ormsby. No insurance.

A mere daily paper at Washington City, called the "National Whig," has hoisted the flag of Old "Rough and Ready," for the next President.

FOURTH OF JULY IN EDINBURGH.—*Meeting of the Smiths.*—The recent meetings in this country of the many hundred descendants of Miles Standish, and the still more numerous family of Chases, to take steps for the recovery of the immense fortunes left to some or them in England, has induced a wag to publish the following call of "a numerous and highly respectable meeting" in Boston:

Great Meeting of the Smiths.—All persons bearing the name of Smith, are requested to meet on the Boston Common, for the purpose of forming an association to ascertain if there is not some large amount of property about to be left to them, by some of the family expected shortly to die in England.

P. Crier. JOHN SMITH, *Sec'y.*

Correspondence of the Charleston Courier.

WASHINGTON, April 10.

There are rumors in this city that Mr. Calhoun has determined to decline a nomination for the Presidency by his friends, and that he recommends them the support of General Taylor for that station. From every quarter we learn that movements are making in favor of the election of Gen. Taylor, by all who are opposed to the present administration, and by many who are friendly to it.

The Clay men take a lead in the movement, and the friends of Judge M'Lean are following.

Gen. Taylor is not a party man, and cannot be taken up as a candidate by either party, but he may become, by his popularity, the choice of the people, without reference to party. It is not probable that he will, if consulted by politicians, consent to suffer his name to be used; but he cannot resist a very general manifestation of public sentiment in favor of his acceptance of the office.

Whig Victory in New Orleans.—The Whigs of New Orleans have achieved a splendid triumph, after successive defeats, in that city.

The whole Whig Ticket for the General Council has been elected by an average majority of 516 votes. Of the seven wards, six have been carried by the Whigs, embracing 13 of the 16 Aldermen. Last year the City Councils were under the control of the Locofoco party.

Gen. Taylor's First Brevet.—In November, 1812, President Madison conferred upon Captain Zachary Taylor the Brevet of Major, for his gallant defence at Fort Harrison.

LETTER FROM GEN. TAYLOR TO HENRY CLAY.

The Lexington (Ky.) Observer publishes the following letter of Gen. Taylor, addressed to the Hon. H. Clay. It is creditable to the heart of the General, as well as to the officers he mentions, who fell in the battle of Buena Vista.

HD. QR. ARMY OF OCCUPATION,
Agua Nueva, Mexico, March 1, 1847.

My Dear Sir: You will no doubt have received, before this can reach you, the deeply distressing intelligence of the death of your son in the battle of Buena Vista. It is with no wish of intruding upon the sanctuary of parental sorrow, and with no hope of administering any consolation to your wounded heart, that I have taken the liberty of addressing you these few lines; but I feel it a duty which I owe to the memory of the distinguished dead, to pay a willing tribute to his many excellent qualities, and while my feelings are still fresh, to express the desolation which his untimely loss and that of other kindred spirits has occasioned.

I had but a casual acquaintance with your son, until he became for a time a member of my military family, and I can truly say, that no one ever won more rapidly upon my regard, or established a more lasting claim to my respect and esteem. Manly and honorable in every impulse, with no feeling but for the honor of the service and of the country, he gave every assurance that in the hour of need I could lean with confidence upon his support. Nor was I disappointed. Under the guidance of himself and the lamented McKee, gallantly did the sons of Kentucky in the thickest of the strife, uphold the honor of the State and of the country.

A grateful people will do justice to the memory of those who fell on that eventful day. But I may be permitted to express the bereavement which I feel in the loss of valued friends. To your son I feel bound by the strongest ties of private regard, and when I miss his familiar face and those of McKee and Hardin, I can say with truth, that I feel no exultation in our success.

With the expression of my deepest and most heartfelt sympathies for your irreparable loss, I remain, my dear sir, most faithfully and sincerely,

Your friend, Z. TAYLOR.
Hon. HENRY CLAY, New Orleans, La.

From the Philadelphia United States Gazette.

Two Hon. Henry Clay.—It may be remembered that many of our fellow citizens have indulged the expectation of seeing the Sage of Ashland in this city, on professional business, before the Circuit Court of the United States at the April term.—A letter from this distinguished Statesman to a friend in this city, dated at Ashland the 23 instant, says:

"I have no expectation of visiting Philadelphia this spring, nor can I say now when I shall be able to do so; at present I feel overwhelmed by the deep affliction which has first happened to me in the fall of a beloved son in the bloody battle of Buena Vista."

Col. J. J. Hardin, before he received his fatal wounds at Buena Vista, had captured a flag from the enemy, which, with his horse, he requested should be sent home as a last memento to his wife.

Adjutant Meares.—Some of our readers are aware that our young town-man, Gaston Meares, Esq., was Adjutant of the Arkansas regiment of mounted riflemen, at the battle of Buena Vista. It was with emotions of no ordinary pleasure that we read a letter the other day addressed by Capt. Price, of the North Carolina Volunteers, to his (Capt. P.'s) brother in this place, in which the writer states that "Gaston Meares distinguished himself at the battle of Buena Vista, and has been, in consequence, elected by the regiment, to the post of Lieut. Colonel." Our readers will recollect that a portion of this regiment fled ingloriously," as Gen. Taylor says in his general order, and also that the gallant Col. Yell, who led the remainder on so gallantly, was killed.

Wilmington Journal.

Gen. Scott has certainly achieved a great, glorious, and almost bloodless victory, over an enemy in a position that was considered impregnable. Throughout the whole affair he has preserved the most perfect equanimum of temper and the characteristic coolness and courage of a great General and noble soldier, and while under the necessity of demanding from the enemy his own terms, he has tempered the rigor of the circumstances with humanity—the best evidence of a brave and competent officer.—*Cor. N. O. Delta.*

Compliment to Gen. Wool.—The Common Council of Troy (New York) have appropriated six hundred dollars to be expended in the purchase of a sword for Gen. Wool. This is a deserved compliment to that gallant officer from the authorities of the city where he has long resided.

Postmasters.—The law passed at the last session of Congress restores *the franking privilege* to all Postmasters whose salaries amount to less than $200. They can now, therefore, remit subscription money, as well as the names of new subscribers, free of charge, as formerly.

Right Decision.—A shopkeeper at Camden, S. C., who sold spirits to a negro which caused his death, has recently been made to answer in damages to the full value of the slave. This is reaching the evil the proper way, and if the destitute wives and orphans of the land had the same legal remedies against the despoilers of their homes, we would soon see grog shops banished without the aid of special enactments for their suppression.

South Carolinian.

Drowning of the Elephants.—The two large and valuable elephants belonging to the Zoological Institute of Messrs. Waring & Co., valued at from $10,000 to $15,000 each, were drowned in the Delaware on Thursday morning, while attempting to swim across to the Jersey shore. The managers had endeavored in vain to induce them to go on board some of the ferry-boats between Philadelphia and Camden, and finally resorted to the attempted plan to ensure their presence in New Jersey, where, with the other portion of their extensive collection of animals, they were to be exhibited.

PROSPECTS OF PEACE.

The New Orleans Times of the 7th instant says: "We have been permitted to peruse several private letters, of a very late date, from the city of Mexico, written by persons of the highest respectability, and whose sources of information are ample. They state, as a matter of positive certainty, that negotiations for peace between the United States and Mexico are under advisement, and that the return of Santa Anna, who was hourly expected, would be the signal for the commencement of overtures."

MONTGOMERY, April 10.

Homicide.—We were informed yesterday of the details of a most unprovoked murder, which was rumored here the day previously. A young gentleman of this county named McQueen Bunting, who has been engaged in a school in the upper part of Lowndes county, was killed on Wednesday under the following circumstances as related to us. A man named Ivey, who had children under his charge, entered his school room for the purpose of lecturing him, as he said, about the late hour in which he opened school. Bunting naturally excited at his offensive language told him that it was not his business, and ordered him to leave. An affray ensued in which blows passed, and the parties were separated. Ivey now drew his knife and again approached Bunting, who met him with a stick which broke in his hand. He received a stab in the abdomen from the knife of Ivey, of which he died in a few hours.—*Journal.*

[Mr. Bunting was a native of Robeson County, N. C.]

The summer residence of Mrs. Robert H. Cowan, at Wrightsville Sound, eight miles from town, was destroyed by fire on Wednesday night last, together with all the furniture and out buildings. It is not known how the fire originated.

Wilmington Chronicle.

Numerous speculators are said to have gone to New Orleans and even to the Rio Grande, to look after the land scrip due to discharged soldiers, and convertible into government six per cents.

The N. Y. Mirror says that a flour merchant of Boston was made so happy by the news brought by the Hibernia on her last trip that visions of prospective profits mingled with his dreams, as he quietly snoozed in church on Sunday morning. The minister was descanting upon the unsatisfactory character of sublunary things. "What is the price of all earthly happiness?" he asked in rather an animated tone. "*Forty-two shillings per barrel,*" replied the flour dealer.

The following, says the Washington Whig, is a verbatim et literatim copy from the original, in our possession, the initials only of names being given:—

Kinston N C March 7 1846

M. W ——— C ———

Sir as there has ben Sum bad feeling Existing betwen me and you For sum time, I wish Now to have it Honorably settle, therefore I am compeld To call you upon the feel of Honar to Settle the difficulty now Existing betwen ourself therefore you can chuse your weapings and I are your Man Respectfuly yours & co

R ——— G ———
His X Mark

J ——— B. G ——— second

At a sale of rare books, in London, continued for 11 days, a very beautiful copy of the Mazarin Bible, attributed to the press of Guttemberg, at Mentz, of which only fourteen are known to be in existence, was sold to Messrs. Wiley & Putnam, the American booksellers, for £3500. The British Museum possesses two copies, and this will be sent to the American Museum, Washington.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

April 14.—Steamer Wm B Meares, with goods for J & T Waddell, A W Steele, B Rose & Son, C B Mallett, H Erambert, Williams McGilvary & Co, J Brooksbank, H L Myrover & Co, Dr E Robinson, T S Lutterloh, Geo McNeill, C T Haigh & Son, D A Ray & Co, H & E J Lilly, M McGary, E W Willkings, W W Briggs, Phœnix Co, and J M Rose of this place; and for Lee & Walker, N Kendall, B & C Coffin, A Grellis & Co, Tyson & Person, J & R Shaw, J & C J Cowles, J P Smith & Co, R L Steel, Rankin & McLean, Scott & McAdoo, Island Ford Manf Co, J McIver, Worth & Sanders, and E M Holt & Co of the interior.

April 17.—Steamer Evergreen, with Goods for Cook & Troy, S T Hawley, Capt Bradford, J C Thomson, of this place; and J & W Murphy, I Long, Golding & Bitting, E B Hunt, E Belo, C A Bleck, Dr A T Zeveley, P Shermer, J Stanly, T Caldwell & Son, Jenkins & Roberts, McRone & Bailey, Newlin & Farlow, W A Lash, Hunt & Gwynn, J A Bitting, Lehman & Butner, A Newsom, N Mendenhal, Hunt & Gardner, Farley & Gordon, Hughes & Mead, of the interior.

April 17.—Steamer Rowan, with goods for C T Haigh & Son, W Draughon, H & E J Lilly, J G Cook, C W Andrews, Cook & Troy, P Taylor, E J Hale, W McIntyre, J W Sandford, C P Mallett, Rockfish Co, C B Mallett, J D Williams, D A Ray & Co, Williams McGilvary & Co, George McNeill, T S Lutterloh, B Rose & Son, A Jessup, J & T Waddell, E W Willkings, and H L Myrover & Co, of this place; and for J P Smith & Co, J W Thomas, J Worth, Scott & McAdoo, M D Smith, W F Watts, A Hunt, W P Henley & Co, W J McConnell, Wallace & Pharr, Brooks & Sullivan, M & R J Holmes, Boner & Crist, Geo Bower, Island Ford Manf Co, E Commings, G W Andrews, E M Holt & Co, J A Worth, Worth & Sanders, J Faw, J P Covington, R C Poe, W T Horn, Washington Muring Co, C Hall, Murchison Real & Co, J & C J Cowles, Rankin & McLean, Green Womack, J G Cairns, Sandheimer & Co, and J A Lillington of the interior.

April 17.—Steamer Henrietta, with boat B Rush in tow, with goods for J H Hall, E W Willkings, C T Haigh & Son, W Prior, H Lewis, W McIntyre, Shaw & Little, Cook & Troy, J C Dobbin, H Branson, Gardner & McKethan, M N Leary, G W McDonald, Hall & Hall, J H & J Martine, W G Matthews, D A Ray & Co, W S Mullins, D Gee, J Kyle, Capt Bradford, Beaver Creek Co. of this place; and J & W Murphy, W J McConnell, J Murphy & Co, Jenkins & Roberts, J F Chambers, Brown & Elliott, S T Lash, J D Brown, T Caldwell & Son, H A London & Co, J Cowles, J C Cowles, Hunt & Gardner, Shelly & Fields, G Bower, Brown & Mitchell, P Shermer, Rev M Post, W M Johnson, J G Lash, S T Pishl, D L Swain, A Dockery, Rt Rev L S Ives, J R & A Shaw, McRone & Bailey, and Mrs Primrose, of the interior.

April 19.—Steamer Cotton Plant, with Goods for H Erambert, C T Haigh & Son, E W Willkings, H L Myrover & Co, T S Lutterloh, Geo. McNeill, Hon R Strange, C B Mallett, Mr Hooper, C P Mallett, J W Sandford, Williams, McGilvary & Co, C W Andrews, of this place; and A Newsom, Island Ford Manf Co, J A Worth, J Worth, P O Vogler, M Brown, M & R J Holmes, B & C Coffin, Coffin & Worth, Worth & Sanders, Rankin & McLean, G A Mebane, A Griffin, Lee & Walker, N Kendall, B & C Coffin, A Griffis & Co, Tyson & Person, J & R Shaw, J & C J Cowles, J P Smith & Co, R L Steel, Rankin & McLean, Scott & McAdoo, Island Ford Manf Co, J McIver, Worth & Sanders, and E M Holt & Co of the interior.

April 17.—Steamer Evergreen, with Goods for Cook & Troy, S T Hawley, Capt Bradford, J C Thomson, of this place; and J & W Murphy, I Long, Golding & Bitting, E B Hunt, E Belo, C A Bleck, Dr A T Zeveley, P Shermer, J Stanly, T Caldwell & Son, Jenkins & Roberts, McRone & Bailey, Newlin & Farlow, W A Lash, Hunt & Gwynn, J A Bitting, Lehman & Butner, A Newsom, N Mendenhal, Hunt & Gardner, Farley & Gordon, Hughes & Mead, of the interior.

April 17.—Steamer Rowan, with goods for C T Haigh & Son, W Draughon, H & E J Lilly, J G Cook, C W Andrews, Cook & Troy, P Taylor, E J Hale, W McIntyre, J W Sandford, C P Mallett, Rockfish Co, C B Mallett, J D Williams, D A Ray & Co, Williams McGilvary & Co, George McNeill, T S Lutterloh, B Rose & Son, A Jessup, J & T Waddell, E W Willkings, and H L Myrover & Co, of this place; and for J P Smith & Co, J W Thomas, J Worth, Scott & McAdoo, M D Smith, W F Watts, A Hunt, W P Henley & Co, W J McConnell, Wallace & Pharr, Brooks & Sullivan, M & R J Holmes, Boner & Crist, Geo Bower, Island Ford Manf Co, E Commings, G W Andrews, E M Holt & Co, J A Worth, Worth & Sanders, J Faw, J P Covington, R C Poe, W T Horn, Washington Muring Co, C Hall, Murchison Real & Co, J & C J Cowles, Rankin & McLean, Green Womack, J G Cairns, Sandheimer & Co, and J A Lillington of the interior.

April 17.—Steamer Henrietta, with boat B Rush in tow, with goods for J H Hall, E W Willkings, C T Haigh & Son, W Prior, H Lewis, W McIntyre, Shaw & Little, Cook & Troy, J C Dobbin, H Branson, Gardner & McKethan, M N Leary, G W McDonald, Hall & Hall, J H & J Martine, W G Matthews, D A Ray & Co, W S Mullins, D Gee, J Kyle, Capt Bradford, Beaver Creek Co. of this place; and J & W Murphy, W J McConnell, J Murphy & Co, Jenkins & Roberts, J F Chambers, Brown & Elliott, S T Lash, J D Brown, T Caldwell & Son, H A London & Co, J Cowles, J C Cowles, Hunt & Gardner, Shelly & Fields, G Bower, Brown & Mitchell, P Shermer, Rev M Post, W M Johnson, J G Lash, S T Pishl, D L Swain, A Dockery, Rt Rev L S Ives, J R & A Shaw, McRone & Bailey, and Mrs Primrose, of the interior.

April 19.—Steamer Cotton Plant, with Goods for H Erambert, C T Haigh & Son, E W Willkings, H L Myrover & Co, T S Lutterloh, Geo. McNeill, Hon R Strange, C B Mallett, Mr Hooper, C P Mallett, J W Sandford, Williams, McGilvary & Co, C W Andrews, of this place; and A Newsom, Island Ford Manf Co, J A Worth, J Worth, P O Vogler, M Brown, M & R J Holmes, B & C Coffin, Coffin & Worth, Worth & Sanders, Rankin & McLean, G A Mebane, A Griffin, Lee & Walker, N Kendall, B & C Coffin, A Griffis & Co, Tyson & Person, J & R Shaw, J & C J Cowles, J P Smith & Co, R L Steel, Rankin & McLean, Scott & McAdoo, Island Ford Manf Co, J McIver, Worth & Sanders, and E M Holt & Co of the interior. And 216 bales Cotton for C B Mallett.

BANK OF CAPE FEAR,
April 15, 1847.

THIS BANK has declared a Dividend of 3 per cent for the half year ending the 30th inst, payable to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives, on the 5th May next.

2w THOS. H. WRIGHT, Cash'r.

WASHINGTON AND NEW ORLEANS MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the First Instalment, of Ten Dollars on each Share, is due and payable on the 20th instant.

The Subscriber is duly authorised to receive the same from the Stockholders in the Town of Fayetteville.

D. G. MAC RAE.
April 16, 1847. 1w

The Thirty-first Annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of North Carolina, will be held in Christ Church, Newbern, on the first Wednesday in May, the 5th day of the month.

EDWD LEE WINSLOW, Sec'y.
April 17, 1847. 59tf

The Register, the Wilmington Chronicle, the Newberman, and the Salisbury Watchman, will please give this notice one insertion.

D. GILCHRIST,
SURGEON DENTIST,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Fayetteville and its vicinity, that he is now at Briggs's Hotel, where he will remain until the 1st of May next. Persons wishing to consult him will please call soon, as his stay is short.

April 20. 1w

SUMMER CLOTHING.

COOK & TROY are now opening a handsome assortment of Gentlemen's COATS, PANTS, and VESTS, adapted to the approaching season, to which they invite the attention of persons wanting those articles.

Just received, 500 lbs. superior MOUNTAIN BUTTER.

April 20, 1847. 59-3w

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—April 20.

Brandy, peach,	35 a 40	Iron,	4½ a 5
Ditto, apple,	30 a 35	Molasses,	24 a 28
Bacon, new,	7 a 7½	Oats,	40
Coffee,	8 a 10	Nails, cut,	5½
Cotton,	10 a 11½	Sugar, brn,	8 a 10
Corn,	60 a 65	Salt, bu.,	60
Candles, E. F.,	13 a 15	Ditto, sack,	$1¼ a 2 00
Flour,	5 a 5½	Wheat,	90 a 1 00
Feathers,	26 a 28	Whiskey,	25 a 30
Pork,	5	Beeswax,	24 a 25
Peas,	50 a 60	Rags,	1½ a 2
4-4 Brown Sheetings,			8½ cents.
Cotton Yarns, 5 to 10,			18 "

REMARKS.—Cotton sells at 11 a 11¼. Corn comes in freely and sells at 63 a 65. Flour has advanced, and sells at 5¼ a 5¾. Bacon 8 a 8½.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Turpentine has declined considerably, in consequence of the full supplies in the hands of Distillers; Soft 2 to 2 15; Hard 1 06. No change in Spirits. Tar 1 35. Timber—large supply in market, unsuited to Spring shipments, and dull of sale; "a good article of Shipping Timber would be quick of sale, at high rates." No transactions in Lumber. Rice 3 75—prime article 4 00. Bacon 9 cts., log round; sales quick. Lard scarce, at 9½ cts. Corn firm at 90 cts.

Cotton at Cheraw 10 to 11½.

At New York, Upland Cotton 10 to 12¾, a fall of ⅛ to ¼; but little doing. Flour, scarce, 7 75 to 8. Corn 90 to 96.

Cotton at Charleston 10¾ to 12¼.

Total receipts of Cotton 1,533,946 bales, against 1,687,721 last year.

PORT OF WILMINGTON

SPLENDID WHISKEY.

JUST received, superior old Monongahela Rye Whiskey, the best article ever offered in the market. JNO. M. ROSE.
March 8, 1847. 53tf

NO. 3. Fresh Halifax Mackerel,
Wayne County Hams,
Mercer Planting Potatoes, and
Old Rye Whiskey.
J. & T. WADDILL.
March 22, 1847. 55-tf

REMOVED.

EDWIN GLOVER,

Watch Maker and Jeweller,

HAS removed to the New Store four doors West of his former Stand, at W. Pratt's, where he is prepared to sell Watches and Jewelry as cheap as they can be sold by any one in North Carolina.

His personal attention will be paid to the Repairing of Watches and Jewelry.
March 22. 55-tf

LARD OIL.—Best Winter strained bleach'd Sperm Oil, for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.

Jayne's Expectorant, for Coughs &c. For sale by
44 S. J. HINSDALE.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT.

[illegible] to run our usual number of Boats [illegible] green lost but one trip during all the last season. She is unquestionably the lightest draught of water 17 inches running on the river. Our present terms for receiving and forwarding goods, as follows:

Receiving and forwarding in Wilmington free of commission for the same. All goods consigned to us in Fayetteville, on freight up the river, 15 per per cent. We have fine safe Warehouses at the river, where they may be stored, so as to save one-half the handling. Produce down the river shipped free of commissions.

Passage, $3 up and down.

This arrangement to take effect after 20th inst. Grateful for past favors, we solicit a continuance of public patronage.

JOHN H. HALL, Agent
N. B. Henrietta S. B. Co.
July 18, 1847. 40tf

NOTICE.

THE business of the Merchants' Steam Boat Company, prior to the 15th inst., will be settled by Mr. John Waddill, Jr. of this place.
H. L. MYROVER, Pres't.
July 18, 1847. 40tf

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.
H. LEETE.

At his Old Stand, North West corner of Market Square.

HAS lately received a FULL SUPPLY OF **Goods** suitable for the present and approaching Season, consisting in part of the following articles:

Black, blue, brown, invisible green, and mixed Broadcloths; Beaver and Pilot Cloths; black and fancy Cassimeres; Vestings; Tweeds; Kentucky Jeans; Satinets; Kerseys; Flannels; Points; all wool Cashmeres; Merinoes; Lustres; black and colored Alpacas; Bombazines; Prints; Cloth Linings; Corded and Hair Cloth Skirts; red and white Flannels; Bed Ticking; Gentlemen's Merino Shirts; Ladies' Vests; Shawls, some very superior; Sheetings; Bleached and Unbleached Shirtings; Cotton and Worsted Hose; Gentlemen's Buck, Beaver, Cashmere, and Woollen Gloves; Ladies' Silk and kid do.; Ladies' Cotton and Worsted Hose; Negro Blankets; Whitney's 9-4 and 11-4 Blankets; Bonnets; Hats; Saws; Cotton and Wool Cards; Axes; Sporting and common Powder; Shot; Lead; Crockery; Hardware; Groceries; Rowland's Mill Saws; and many articles not specified, which will be sold *very low for Cash*, or in exchange for Produce, or on time to punctual customers.
Nov. 2, 1846. 35tf

Notice to Pensioners.

THE Subscriber will attend as usual to the collection of all arrears of Pension, and remit as directed. From past experience, he flatters himself he can give general satisfaction.

Printed forms furnished gratis.

ELIJAH FULLER.
Fayetteville, Aug. 24, 1846. 37-tf

Dr. Turner's Pills.

For the Cure of Ague and Fever, and Chill and Fever.

THE Proprietor has been induced, by the repeated solicitation of persons that have been cured by his Pills, and feels it a duty he owes to suffering humanity, to introduce them to the public in such a manner that they may appreciate them at their value, obtain them readily and cheaply, and enjoy their image influence without the expense and inconvenience of attending Physicians, a consideration of no small importance, ESPECIALLY to the Poor.

This medicine has not been taken on trust; experience and observation are the kind of tests by which [illegible] of them has been [illegible] known to fail in effecting a cure [illegible] cases of [illegible] cost in 24 hours, and in cases too of a [illegible] dubious character; and even after the most [illegible] Physicians have exhausted their utmost [illegible] skill, the patients, almost without hope, have been entirely cured by this medicine alone.

The Proprietor is well aware of the great prejudice entertained against all medicines of this kind; but he is fully satisfied that a fair trial will remove any such prejudice to this particular medicine, and pronounce it at once no Quackery, but the best medicine of the kind now in use. It is the opinion of most persons, that some preparatory course of treatment is necessary before the Pills are resorted to. The Proprietor would say to all such, that no preparatory medicine whatever is ever required. He would advise that no active means should be used; in fact, every other medicine may be dispensed with, the Pills being of themselves sufficient to arrest the diseases. Prostration and extreme debility are the never failing consequences of such a preparatory course, and it requires considerable time for the restoration of such patients to their former vigor. No sensible effect is ever produced on the system by the Pills, except in stomachs extremely delicate, a slight nauseau is discoverable, which is of short continuance, and need produce no alarm. They are entirely harmless, and by following directions, may be used by any and all, without regard to age or condition.

☞ A Supply of these Pills may be had, wholesale and retail, at the Proprietor's prices, at E. J. Hale's Book Store, and at S. J. Hinsdale's Drug Store.

☞ Dr. Turner has been well known as a Practising Physician in this County for about 20 years past. [illegible]

NEW BOOKS.

AN Author's Mind, by Tupper, 40 cts; Probabilities, by ditto, 25; The Battle of Life, by Dickens, 75; Philosophy in Sport, 1 13; Poetry of Life, by Mrs. Ellis, 38; Festus, a Poem, 1 00; Moffat's Southern Africa, 90; Letters to Young Ladies, by Mrs. Sigourney, 1 00; The Huguenot, by James, 25; Assembly's Psalms and Hymns; together with an assortment of School Books. Also, Smith on Contracts, a new Law Book, $1 63.

Just received and for sale by
E. J. HALE.
March 15.

MERCHANTS STEAM BOAT COMPANY,

OF FAYETTEVILLE AND WILMINGTON.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT,

Averaging about 20 per cent.

New Steamer ROWAN, 17 inches.
Steamer WILLIAM B. MEARES.
Steamer COTTON PLANT.
Flat Boats—BEN BERRY.
ODD FELLOW.
MIKE CRONLY.
WASHINGTON.
T. J. CURTIS.
READY MONEY.
MARY ELIZA.

THE Proprietors of the Merchants' Steam Boat Company of Fayetteville and Wilmington, N. C. offer the above Line of Boats, on the Cape Fear River, to the shipping public, under the late revision and reduction of Freights.

Their new Steamer Rowan now draws only 17 inches water. When she undergoes some alteration in machinery, her draft is calculated at 14 to 16 inches, which will make her the lightest boat [illegible] in the Southern [illegible] themselves that [illegible] the most [illegible] ever been on the [illegible] to the freighting [illegible] and despatch *on all stages*. They have, in connection with [illegible] Company of this place, reduced the [illegible] tariff as in printed rates. Neither [illegible] concerns deemed themselves able [illegible] freights and still do the forwarding [illegible] this place free of charge, and consequently this Company have given it up, with the conviction, that the forwarding business of our town can do it more justice than a boating concern.

Any Goods consigned to the Merchants' Steam Boat Company, Wilmington, N. C., will be forwarded through that place *free of commissions*—all other charges made to the shipper.

The new arrangement takes effect from the 15th inst. out.

Passage $3, both ways.

The two Companies will hereafter count all freight cash, or interest added.

Direct letters to Thomas S. Lutterloh, Fayetteville; R. G. Rankin, Wilmington.

THOS. S. LUTTERLOH, Agt.
Fayetteville, Jan'y 18, 1847. 40tf

New Supply of Fresh Fruit.

200 Cocoa Nuts,
50 Drums Figs,
25 Boxes Raisins,
Lemons, Currants, Prunes, Filberts, Almonds, Brazil Nuts, Citron, Pickles, Cassia.
Also, Mustard, Blacking, Scotch Snuff & smoking Tobacco, just received and for sale at
PRIOR'S
Jan 30, 1847. 48tf

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE on hand and am receiving, at the Store two doors west of the Bank of Cape Fear,

GROCERIES,

Crockery, Hard & Hollow-Ware,

&c., which I offer to sell for Cash or exchange for Produce.

Beaver Creek Skirtings and Yarn, by the bale at Manufacturer's prices. A constant supply of the same at retail.

All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

DANIEL JOHNSON.
Nov. 10, 1846. 30tf

THE SUBSCRIBER

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country, that he now be found at his NEW ESTABLISHMENT, on Donaldson street, South of the Store formerly occupied by Mr. John D. Starr, where he is prepared to make up Garments in the latest Paris, London, and Fayetteville styles, superior in point of cut and workmanship to any that can be made on the New York principle, and on that he flatters himself to be equal to any—being in the regular receipt of the latest styles afforded by the fashionable plates of the trade.

DANIEL CLARK.
Oct. 12, 1846 32tf

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS received the largest and most general assortment of

CHAIRS

Ever offered in this market, selected by himself in Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston, bought for cash at the lowest prices, and shall be sold as low, probably lower, than any in the market. Being a good judge of the article, he thinks it would be the interest of buyers to give him the preference at the [illegible] of LOOKING [illegible] ment of CABI- [illegible] own manufacture, [illegible] on the lowest terms for [illegible] short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.
[illegible] 19, 1846. 33tf

Dr. H. F. Peery's Vermifuge,

OR "DEAD SHOT" FOR WORMS.

A highly valuable preparation, capable from the promptitude of its action of cleansing the system in a few hours of every worm.

THERE is, perhaps, no disease to which children are exposed so common and fatal as worms;—they imitate the symptoms of almost every other complaint, and often produce the most alarming effects before they are suspected. The symptoms which are produced by the irritation of worms in the bowels, and which with some degree of certainty indicate their existence, are as follows—countenance pale, tongue whitely furred, grinding of the teeth, fetid breath, stomach hard and swelled, wasting of the flesh, sickness and pains in the stomach, bowels either too costive or too loose, fretfulness, unnatural craving for clay, dirt or chalk, colic, convulsions, fits, &c. &c.

Numerous certificates of the value and usefulness of this preparation are almost daily received.

☞ The above preparation for sale at E. J. Hale's Bookstore, Fayetteville.
Nov. 7, 1[illegible] 36tf

H. & E. J. LILLY

ARE now receiving per St'r W. B. Meares, the most of their Spring Supplies of *Seasonable Goods*, consisting of DRY GOODS in great variety, many new styles suitable for Ladies' and Gentlemen's wear. Also, Palm Leaf, Leghorn, Panama and Fur Hats; Bonnets, Shoes, Umbrellas, Parasols, &c., embracing one of the largest stocks ever offered by them, and which they intend selling at the lowest market prices. Country merchants and others are invited to call and examine.
March 29 55-8w

NEW SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

G. & H. McMILLAN

ARE now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a large and splendid stock of

Staple & Fancy Dry Goods,

Consisting of a great variety of French, English, and American Prints, Muslins, Baizorines, and Barages, and other new style of plaid goods; superfine Cloths and Cassimeres; French, English, and American Drap-de-tes; Merino Cashmere and Cashmeret; Alpacas and Bombazines; Oregon and Monterey Cassimeres; Silk and Satin Vestings; Marseilles and Cashmere ditto; brown and bleached Shirting; Linen and Cotton 10-4 and 12-4 Sheetings; Silk and Kid Gloves; Corded and Grass Skirts, and other new styles; Brown Linen and Linen Drills; white and fancy Mits; Nankeen and Kentucky Jeans; Cambets and Coatings of all kinds; black and white Muslins and Ginghams; Florence and Straw Bonnets; Fur, Panama, and Leghorn Hats; Infants' and Pedal ditto; Boots and Shoes. And a great many other articles in the Dry Goods line too tedious to mention. All those wishing to purchase at wholesale or retail, will please call before purchasing elsewhere. As the above Goods were purchased low, they will be sold uncommonly cheap for cash, or to those who pay their bills when presented.
March 22, 1847. 55-2m

J. N. BAIRD,

Graduate of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has returned from the North and will now be [illegible] to wait on all who may require his [illegible] to enter into a long [illegible] confidently relying [illegible] accuracy being the best test of his capability.

Dr. B. returns his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received.

He may at all times be found in Fayetteville, when not professionally engaged out.

All orders from the country will be promptly and faithfully attended to.
March 1, 1847. 52tf

SWAIM'S JUSTICE.

A NEW Edition of this valuable Work, revised and corrected to January 1846. Just published. For sale by
E. J. HALE

Henry's Magnesia, for sale by

44 S. J. HINSDALE

Botanic Medicines.—Cayenne

Pepper, Bayberry, Golden Seal, Slippery Elm, &c. &c. For sale by
44 S. J. HINSDALE

Barley, Sago, and Arrow-root,

for sale by S. J. HINSDALE

Bay Water and Florida Water,

for sale by S. J. HINSDALE

CIGARS & TOBACCO.

20,000 PRINCIPE, Havana, and Regalia Cigars.

1 Case of Myers & Co's best Aromatic Tobacco, 1 half Bl. fine cut chewing Tobacco,
Scotch and Macaboy Snuff, just received and for sale by W. PRIOR
October 24, 1846 34-tf

French Gelatine and Isinglass,

for Jellies, &c. for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE

RAIL ROAD OR NO RAIL ROAD!

J. C. THOMSON

WOULD return his thanks to the inhabitants of Fayetteville and its vicinity, for their liberal patronage bestowed, and would inform them that he is now receiving his

Fall and Winter Stock of

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES,

In the South West corner of the Market Square, which he is prepared to sell as cheap for Cash as can be purchased in this market.

Amongst his assortment may be found—Gentlemen's fine calf-skin Boots, waterproof, kip, and stogy. Ladies Walking and Over-shoes; with a good assortment of Misses' and Children's Shoes.

—ALSO—

Fashionable Silk, Nutria, Beaver, Brush, and Coney Hats; Youths' fancy Fur and Wool Hats; Men's Sporting, Glazed, and Wool Hats.

A complete assortment of Gentlemen's and Youths' Guard Caps; fine Shetland, Seal, Fur, Coney, Musk, Plush, Sheet, and Glazed Caps, cheap for cash.
Oct. 26, 1846. J. C. T.
34tf

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having associated themselves together under the style and firm of WILLIAMS, McGILVARY & CO., intend prosecuting a general Grocery business at this place. They have taken the second tenement from the Market House, McAra's buildings, South side Hay st., where they have on hand and will receive in a few days, a good assortment in their line, viz: Rio, Java, and Laguira Coffee; St. Croix, Porto Rico, and New Orleans Sugar; Loaf and Lumps do.; Iron, Salt, and Molasses; Madeira, Port, and Malaga Wines; French Brandy; American ditto; Gin; together with Hollow Ware, Crockery, Saddlery, Sole & Upper Leather, Indigo, Madder, Copperas.

The above Goods, with many other kinds not named, are offered for sale at the lowest market rates. All kinds of Country Produce taken in payment.

JAMES M. WILLIAMS,
JAMES McGILVARY,
JOHN D. WILLIAMS.
Nov'r 1, 1846. 38tf

NEW FIRM.

THE Subscribers have associated themselves in business under the firm and style of

BLAKE & BRIGGS,

And have taken the third tenement in McAra's new fire-proof building, on the South-West corner of Market Square, where they will keep constantly on hand a well assorted stock of

Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Crockery, Drugs, &c. &c.

Consisting in part of Sugar, Coffee, Alum and Liverpool Salt, Molasses, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Soap, Powder and Shot, Iron, Axes, Bar Lead, Trace Chains, Hollow Ware, Earthenware, Pocket Cutlery, Borax, Indigo, Madder, Salts, Copperas, Cassia, Camphor, Snuff, Bagging, Rope, &c. &c. &c.; all of which will be exchanged on the most liberal terms for Cash or Country Produce.

WILLIAM K. BLAKE,
WILLIAM BRIGGS.
Fayetteville, Nov. 16, 1846. 37tf

LOOK HERE.

ROUNDSHAVES AND AXES.

THE Subscriber continues to manufacture his celebrated SHAVES, so favorably known to Turpentine makers for the last three years.—They can be had at his Shop, or at the Stores of P. Taylor or T. S. Lutterloh. Turpentine Axes repaired at the shortest notice. No Shaves are genuine unless branded L. Wood.

LEVINE WOOD.
Nov. 12, 1846 42-6m

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE received and opened my Spring and Summer Stock, comprising a large and extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Cotton and Wool Cards, Writing Paper, Fur, Wool, Leghorn, and Palm-leaf Hats, Bonnets, Drugs and Medicines, &c.,

All of which will be offered at low prices for cash, or on time for undoubted paper.

JOHN D. STARR.
March 27, 1847. 56-6w

On Consignment,

100 BOXES "Losh's" Cigars.
5 Bbls. "Losh's" Rye Whiskey, distilled 18 months since. For Sale by
JNO. M. ROSE.
March 23, 1847. 55-tf

JUST RECEIVED,

FINE and Long Cut Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, from Spanish, Natural and Sweet leaf, manufactured at "Mount Ida," Troy, N. Y
For Sale by JNO. M. ROSE.
March 23, 1847. 55-tf

WANTED, as an apprentice to the Watch and Jewelry business, a smart and intelligent boy, fourteen or fifteen years of age. None other need apply. EDWIN GLOVER.
February 22, 1847. 51-tf

20 HHDS. superior Retailing New Crop Cuba MOLASSES.
5 hhds. New Orleans Sugar,
10 bbls. Stewart's Powdered and Crushed Sugars,
2 boxes ditto Standard Loaf Sugars,
20 bags old Government Java Coffee,
25 ditto prime Green and Old White Laguira Coffee,
50 ditto do do ditto Rio Coffee,
With a large assortment of extra fine Green and Black Teas, and Family Groceries, for sale by
JOHN H. & J. MARTINE.
Hay street, above the Post Office,
and nearly opposite their former Stand.
Feb'y 15, 1847. 50tf

NEW BOOKS.

BULWER'S New Novel, Lucretia, 25; Colton's Rights of Labor, 25; Dickens's Chimes and Christmas Carol, 37½; Mrs. Jameson's Memoirs and Essays, 37½; The New Timon, a Romance of London, 37½. With a variety of School Books, Blank Books, &c.
E. J. HALE.

Are you Insured!

THE Subscriber, having been appointed Agent of the ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Connecticut, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ETNA COMPANY has been in operation more than 25 years. Its capital is **$250,000.** The Hon. Thomas K. Bruce was its first President, and he still holds that office, and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.

E. J. HALE, Agent.
Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1845

The Augusta Insurance and Banking Company, of Augusta, Georgia,

HAVE continued their AGENCY in this place. They are prepared to take Risks against Fire in any of the Towns of North Carolina, and in the country, on terms as favorable as any other good Company.

Applications from abroad, containing a proper description of the property to be covered, will be attended to.

The Capital of this Company is $375,000, all paid in. Losses are settled on the most liberal terms, and the private name always be made at the Agency in Fayetteville.

E. J. & W. WINSLOW, *Agents.*
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 8, 1845. 75tf

FIRE INSURANCE,

By the Hartford Fire Insurance Company,

Incorporated 1810.—Charter perpetual.

THIS long established and well known Institution, having been in active operation for the twenty years, continues to Insure Houses, Furniture, Stores, Merchandize, Mills, and Factories, against loss and damage by Fire, on the most favorable terms.

ELIPHALET TERRY, Pres't.
JAMES G. BOLLES, Sec'y.
STARK & PEARCE, Agents.
Fayetteville, July 7, 1846. 1tf

FIRE INSURANCE.

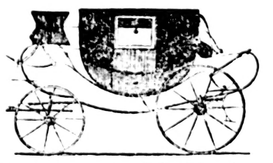
THE undersigned, Agent of "North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company," is prepared to receive applications for Insurance on Dwellings, Stores, and other buildings, Merchandise, Furniture, Produce, &c., either in town or country.

JNO. M. ROSE
Dec. 8, 1846 50tf

OREGON HOTE[illegible]

MRS. FOSTER will continue to keep this House as a House of Entertainment for Travellers and private Boarders, and hopes, by efforts to please, to merit a liberal share of public patronage.
July 1.—18tf

Encourage Home Manufactures.



Gardner & McKethan

HAVE lately made considerable improvement in their style of Work, and have now on hand a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Which for elegance of shape and finish, and durability, will compare with any made in the United States.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine our Work, as we have determined to sell LOW for Cash, or approved Notes.

Having in our employ first rate Smiths, we are prepared to do any Iron work in the above line on moderate terms.

We warrant all our Work to be of good and faithful workmanship and materials, for one year

☞ REPAIRING faithfully executed, at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

FAYETTEVILLE, Feb. 9, 1846.

POPULAR REMEDIES.

THE most popular remedies of the present day are those which cleanse and purify the blood, and which are known to be innocent in their qualities. Such remedies as Autumnus, Mercury, Zinc, and having recourse to Bleeding in diseases, are now, it is hoped, going out of fashion, and Vegetable remedies will be soon the popular medicine. Then BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS will be used and appreciated. They are known to act beneficially on every part of the body: being taken up by the chyle they pass into the blood, which they purify, and it should be remembered that they *only* remove those parts from the blood which were the cause of inflammation or disease of any kind—Nothing is equal to ridding the vitiated humors with a vegetable medicine of this kind, which eighty-four years have proved never to do injury, but always good.

☞ This valuable Medicine is for sale in Fayetteville by the only authorized Agent,
MICHAEL McGARY.
June 26, 1846 16-12m

FOR SALE.

30,000 LBS. DRY HIDES, for cash or on time to good men. If not sold by 15th April they will be all shipped to New York. No other hides in town. Those who expect a supply from this place had best apply soon.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.
March 21, 1847. 55-tf

NOTICE.

AT March Term, 1847, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Cumberland, the Last Will and Testament of Thomas L. Hybart was admitted to probate, and letters testamentary were granted to the undersigned, the Executors therein named. All persons indebted to the Estate of the deceased, are requested to make immediate payment. Those holding claims against the Estate, are also requested to present them to the Executors as early as practicable.

ROBERT STRANGE,
J. G. SHEPHERD,
Executors.
March 8, 1847. 53tf

2,000 Lbs. BACON,

OF superior quality, for sale by
B. ROSE & SON.
March 8, 1847. 53tf

The Marriage Question.

RECEIVED on consignment, 50 copies of "An Inquiry concerning the Lawfulness of Marriage between parties previously related by consanguinity or affinity. Also, a short history of opinions in different ages and countries, and of the action of Ecclesiastical Bodies on that subject," by the Rev. Wm. Marshall. [Being an argument of the case of the Rev'd Mr. McQueen, favorable to that gentleman.]

E. J. HALE.

Toys, Perfumery & Fancy Goods,

A GREAT variety, just received and for sale cheap by W. PRIOR.
October 24, 1846. 34-tf

JOHN C. LATTA,

COMMISSION MERCHANT AND GENERAL AGENT,

Wilmington, N. C.

Nov. 2, 1846. 35 Y

REMOVAL

AND

[illegible]

WE have [illegible] three-proof [illegible] below Messrs. H. & E. J. [illegible] receiving our Fall and Winter [illegible] of a general and well selected [illegible]

STAPLE & FANCY GOODS,

On the latest style and patterns.

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Glass, Crockery and Stone Ware; Hats; Mens, Boys and Infant's Fur, Plush, Cloth and Glazed Caps; Ladies', Misses', Men's and Boy's Shoes and Boots; Saddles, Whips, Bridles, Martingales; Leather, &c.; Imperial and Hyson Teas; Loaf, white Havana, and common Sugars; Laguira, Cuba and Rio Coffee; Cheese, Raisins, Soaps and Candles; Mahogany framed Looking Glasses; English and Saddle Iron; Hominy Water, American and German Steel; Nails, assorted; Rope, Bagging and Tarred Twine; Hair and Cable Chains; Anvils and Vices; Shot, &c.

200 bbls. do prime BACON,
200 casks best Chittenden LIME.

The best market prices paid for all kinds of Produce.

We continue to attend to the Forwarding and Commission Business.

J. & T. WADDILL.
Fayetteville, Nov. 18-46. 35tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers have taken possession of their former Stand in Green Street, and are now opening a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

GROCERIES,

Dry Goods, Hardware, & Cutlery,

And such other Goods as they have heretofore dealt in.

JNO. BUSKE & SON.
Dec. 9, 1845. 18-tf

Fayetteville and Warsaw STAGE LINE.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

THE Warsaw Stage leaves Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays, and Thursdays, at 2 o'clock, P. M., and arrives at Warsaw in time to take the train for North or South. Leaves Warsaw Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, after the arrival of the Train from both ways, and arrives in Fayetteville next morning in time for the stage going north or south.

Passengers enter their names at Briggs's Hotel.

JACKSON JOHNSON, Agent.
Dec 2'7, 1846. 43-tf

105,000 ACRES VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

Over 100,000 Acres;

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, James C. Dobbin, Esq., or A. A. T. Smith, Esq., Attorneys at Law.

I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who is duly authorised to make sale of the same.

THOS. J. CURTIS.
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845 75tf

Cologne Water, by the gallon

or quart, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm of Cook & Hodges having been dissolved [illegible] last April, they would now give notice to any persons having any claims against the firm to present them to Jas. G. Cook, and they shall be paid; and those indebted to the firm will make payment to him, he alone having the right to grant discharges,—using the name of the firm for closing the business.

JAS. G. COOK,
GEO. S. HODGES.
Feb'y 10, 1847. 50tf

NOTICE.

THE firm of Cook & Hodges having dissolved by last of April, I would therefore give notice to all indebted to the concern, that unless payment be made by the first of April next, I shall place all claims in the hands of officers for collection.

JAS. G. COOK.
Fayetteville, Feb'y 10, 1847. 50tf

FISH.

80 BBLS. No. 1 Halifax HERRINGS, 20 do No. 2 MACKEREL,
Just received by HALL & HALL.
March 27. 56tf

FOR SALE.

A NORTHERN-MADE BUGGY and CARRIAGE, to arrive by next boat, and for sale by HALL & HALL.
March 2, 1847. 52tf

RAW HIDES.

THE subscriber offers for sale 220 Raw Hides, low for cash, or in exchange for country produce.

THOMAS C. BLAKE.
March 22, 1847. 55-5w

THOROUGH bred Berkshire Pigs for Sale, 5 months old. J. WADDILL.
December 28, 1846.

Linseed Oil, and Copal Varnish, for sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.
Dec. 28. 43-tf

Gray's Ointment, for sale by

44 S. J. HINSDALE.

A New Supply of FRUIT.

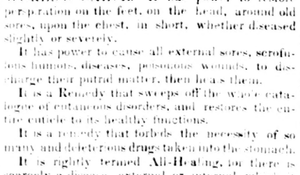
ALMONDS, Madeira, Brazil and Pecan Nuts, Prunes, Currants, Citron, Preserves, &c. Just received and for sale by
W. PRIOR.
Oct. 20, 1846. 33tf

FOR SALE.

ONE-HALF of those valuable Building Lots, joining Mr. Ray's new Brick Store. The half will be about 42 feet front on Hay Street.

THOS. J. CURTIS.
Jan. 13, 1846. 93-tf

ALL-HEALING



McALLISTER'S OINTMENT.

INSENSIBLE PERSPIRATION.

THE preceding figure is given to represent the INSENSIBLE PERSPIRATION. It is a great EVACUATION for the imparities of the body. It would be noticed that a thick cloudy mist issues from all points of the surface, which indicates that. This perspiration flows uninterruptedly when we are in health, but ceases when we are sick. It is cannot be sustained without it. It is thrown off from the blood and other pores of the body, and disposes by this means of nearly every impurity within us. The language of scripture, "as the BLOOD is the LIFE." If it ever becomes impure, it may be traced *directly* to the stoppage of the Insensible Perspiration. Thus we see, all that is necessary when the blood is stagnant or unhealthy, is to open the pores, and it recovers itself from all impurity instantly. Its own heat and vitality is sufficient without one particle of medicine, except to open the pores on the surface. Thus we see the folly of taking so much internal remedies. All practitioners, however, direct their efforts to restore the Insensible Perspiration. The Thomsonian, for instance, STEAMS the Hydropathic shrouds us in wet blankets; the Homeopathist deals out infinitesimals; the Allopathist bleeds and dosses us with mercury, and the blistering quack gorges us with pills, pills, pills.

To give some idea of the amount of Insensible Perspiration, we will state that the learned Dr. Lewenhoeck ascertained that five-eighths of all we receive into the stomach passed off by this means. In other words, if we eat and drink eight pounds per day, we evacuate five pounds of it by the Insensible Perspiration.

Thus is none other than the used up particles of the body and other impurities, giving place to the new and fresh ones. To check this, therefore, is to retain in the system fifteen-eighths of all the evident matter that nature demands should leave the body.

By a sudden transition from heat to cold, the pores are stopped, the perspiration ceases, and disease at once begins to develope itself. Hence, a stoppage of this flow of the juices originates so many complaints.

Let me ask, now, every candid mind, what course seems so reasonable to pursue to unstop the pores after they are closed? Would you give physic to UNSTOP the pores? Or would you apply something that would do this on the surface where the clogging actually is? And yet I know of no physician who makes any external application to effect it. Under these circumstances, I present to physicians, and to all others, McAllister's ALL-HEALING OINTMENT, or the WORLD'S SALVE. It has power to restore perspiration on the feet, on the head, around old sores, upon the chest, in short, whether diseased slightly or severely.

It has power to cause all external sores, scrofulous humors, diseases, poisonous wounds, to discharge their putrid matter, then heal them.

It is a Remedy that sweeps off the whole catalogue of cutaneous disorders, and restores the entire cuticle to its healthy functions.

It is a remedy that forbids the necessity of so many and deleterious drugs taken into the stomach.

It is rightly termed All-Healing, for there is scarcely a disease, external or internal, which it will not benefit. I have used it for the last fourteen years for all diseases of the chest, consumption, liver, involving the utmost danger and responsibility, and I declare before Heaven and man, that not in one single case has it failed to benefit, when the patient was within the reach of moral means.

I have had physicians, learned in the profession, I have had ministers of the Gospel—Judges on the bench, Aldermen and Lawyers, gentlemen of the highest erudition and multitudes of the poor, use it in every variety of way, and there has been but one voice—one united, universal voice, saying "McAllister, your Ointment is GOOD!"

CONSUMPTION.—I need not say that it is coming persons of Consumption continually, this disease is [illegible] to [illegible] I can only say what is said, so long as I can [illegible] cure, several thousand persons yearly.

HEADACHE.—The Salve has cured persons of the Headache of 12 years' standing and who had to regularly every week, so that vomiting often took place.

Deafness and Headache are the usual effects of Catarrh.

COLD FEET.—Consumption [illegible] complaint [illegible] in the cold or side, falling off at the [illegible] or the other always accompany cold feet. It is a safe sign of disease in the system to [illegible] cold feet.

The Salve will cure every case.

In Scrofula, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Liver Complaint, Sore Eyes, Quinzy, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Broken or Sore Breast, Piles, all chest diseases, Sick and Nervous Depression, Pains, also Sore Lips, chapped hands, Piles, Cutaneous Eruptions, Nervous diseases of the SPINE, there is probably no medicine now known so good—and as for BURNS it has not its equal in the world.

Pimples on the Face, Mercurial or Skin Gross Surface.—Its first action is to expel all humors. It will not cease drawing till the face is free from any matter that may be lodged under the skin, and to get this breaking out to the surface. It then heals. When there is nothing but greasiness, or dull repulsive surface, it begins to soften and soften until the skin becomes as smooth and delicate as a child's.

WORMS.—If parents knew how fatal most medicines were to children taken inwardly, they would be slow to resort to them. Especially "vermifuges," pills, &c. The truth is, no one can tell [illegible] anxiety when worms will always tell it a child has worms. It will DRIVE every vestige of them away.

There is probably no medicine on the face of the earth at once so sure and so safe in the expulsion of worms.

OLD SORES.—That some sores are an outlet to the impurities of the system, is because they cannot pass off through the natural channels of the Insensible Perspiration. If such sores are healed up, the impurities must have some other outlet, or it will endanger life. This will always provide for such emergencies.

RHEUMATISM.—It removes almost immediately the inflammation and swelling, when the pain of course ceases.

SCALD HEAD.—We have cured cases that actually defied every thing known, as well as the ability of fifteen or twenty doctors. One man told us he had spent five hundred dollars on his children without any benefit, when a few boxes of the Ointment cured them.

CORNS.—Occasional use of the Ointment will always keep Corns from growing. People need never be troubled with them if they will use it.

As a Family Medicine no man can measure its value. So long as the stars roll over the Heavens—so long as man treads the earth, subject to all infirmities of the flesh—so long as disease and sickness is known—just so long will this good Ointment be used and estimated. When man ceases from off the earth, then the demand will cease, and not till then.

JAMES McALISTER & CO.

Price 25 cents and 50 cents.

CAUTION.—No Ointment will be genuine unless the name of James McAlister, or James McAlister & Co., are WRITTEN with a PEN upon every label.

Now we hereby offer a reward of five hundred dollars, to be paid on conviction in any of the constituted courts of the United States, of an individual counterfeiting our name and Ointment.

For sale by
SAM'L J. HINSDALE.
Fayetteville, Nov. 14, 1846. 37-6m

MILLINERY.

MRS. HART has just received from New York a fashionable Spring assortment of Flowers, Ribbons, Silks, White and Colored Laces, &c. &c., and is prepared to execute orders for all kinds of Millinery. Orders from the country will meet with prompt attention. Straw Bonnets bleached and altered to the present fashions.

Latest Spring and Summer fashions just received.
March 22, 1847. 55-tf

Thyme, Summer Savory, Sage,

Sweet Marjoram, for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE

COFFEE—Rio, Java, and Laguira.

50 BAGS strictly prime. Just received and for sale by B. ROSE & SON.
March 8, 1847. 53tf

EQUITY SALE.

WILL be sold at the Court House door in the town of Fayetteville, on Monday, the 3d day of May next, at 12 o'clock, M., a credit of six months, the purchaser giving bond with approved sureties, the following VALUABLE REAL ESTATE:

618 acres of Land, lying partly in Cumberland and Cumberland, on the North East Cape Fear River, joining the lands of Gray, Brazier, Stephens, and others, known as "Buckhorn Lands."

400 acres lying on the waters of Long Gully and Bridge Branch, joining the lands of John C. Davis and others, late the property of Duncan Black.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH,
Commissioner.
March 9, 1847. 52tf

Sage, Cayenne, and Black Pepper, for sale by

S. J. HINSDALE

Hops, Mustard, and Sweet Oil,

of prime quality, for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE
Dec. 28. 43tf

100 CASKS Fresh Thomaston Lime, slacked LIME, just received and for sale low by the quantity or cask, by
JOHN H. & J. MARTINE
Hay Street, above the Post Office,
and nearly opposite their former Stand.
Feb'y 15